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The
Rotarian

APRIL ■ 1949

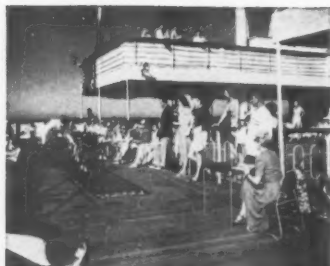
SAMUEL D. BOGAN . . *I Have Given Away Mountains*

SIR ARTHUR SALTER . . . *The International Bank*

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Talking It Over

LETTERS FROM
READERS OF THE ROTARIAN

Alpert Article 'The Best'

Comments JAMES S. GREENE, M.D.
Medical Director
National Hospital for Speech
Disorders
New York, New York

Of all the various articles that have from time to time been done on the work of our institution, the National Hospital for Speech Disorders, the one by Hollis Alpert in THE ROTARIAN for February, *S-S-Stuttering Can Be Stopped!*, is by far the best. Mr. Alpert has accomplished the rare feat of injecting real human interest into his piece and at the same time conveying the essential scientific facts.

I want to thank you for this fine treatment of our work and, through you, Mr. Alpert.

Another Rotary 'Milestone'

Named by C. P. BARNUM, Rotarian
Senior Active
Hollywood, California
Ralph S. Dunne's article, *Seven Milestones in Rotary History*, in THE ROTARIAN for February, made interesting reading to an old-timer like me.

Your invitation to mention other "pivotal events" prompts this letter. I would think that a decision taken in 1939, ending an experiment in employing field service representatives whose major job was to organize new Clubs, was a pivotal decision of policy.

Previous to and since that experiment, organizing new Clubs has been the responsibility of Rotarians who live near the new Club and are interested enough to devote their time and experience, both before and after organization. If it was not the District Governor, it was his Special Representative who knew how—and, of course, took pride in results.

To my way of thinking, Rotary's remarkably low record of Club losses (exclusive of war casualties) is due to this local, personal interest and follow-through. So the decision to abandon the paid-organizer plan, after a year or two of experimentation, in my opinion ranks as another Rotary "milestone."

Gambling versus Insurance

By JAMES E. HOSKINS, Rotarian
Actuary
Hartford, Connecticut

Without taking sides in the discussion of lotteries and raffles by Hugh Stevenson Tigner and Rotarian Wm. Max Euler in THE ROTARIAN for February, I would point out an important difference between gambling and insurance which Rotarian Euler overlooks. One gambles in the hope of making a gain. One insures merely to avoid loss. An insurance company will not knowingly issue a policy in an amount greater than the financial loss the policyholder or his beneficiaries might suffer in the absence of the insurance. It will not, for in-



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What Is Truth on Gambling?

Asks D. H. JACKSON, Rotarian
Banker
Greeley, Colorado

The "Yes" and "No" of banning raffles and lotteries is interesting, amusing, and serious [see debate-of-the-month for February: *Ban Raffles and Lotteries?*]. Some of us are at extreme odds on this question. In the heat of argument the gap between us tends to widen. On each side we are completely sincere. All possible evidence is used in support of our convictions and to counteract those bits of evidence that might be plausible to the opposition. . . .

This pattern of failure is almost commonplace on any debatable subject. Thinking men and women could ask for something more. The question still remains and ideas of a practical solution are still needed. The root of the problem must be a little deeper. To reach it would require an understanding of Nature and human nature. . . .

It is as though mankind, like a gigantic human pendulum, were swinging slowly through its wide arc to an inevitable crash. As repairs are made, the next long glide begins: down and down, then up and up, and the next crash!

Though we remain as a human pendulum forever, need we continue onward with our stupidity? Even the playground child can slow down when swinging. It is in knowing the low point of the swing—the center of the arc—and leaning in the right direction that control is gained. The central focal point is the key to the situation. Without keeping our eyes on it we can't even judge which way to lean. It is of the same importance that the truth is to any question. Without it we remain helpless. . . .

The "Yes" and "No" of banning certain types of gambling covers the first part of the question. The other part, concerned only with the vital truth, you have not yet published. The heart of the question remains almost untouched. The step in the direction of unity has yet to be made. Will THE ROTARIAN leave the job half finished?

Bridge Recalls Boyhood

For ARCH C. KLUMPH
Lumber Distributor
Past President, Rotary International
Cleveland, Ohio

I am deeply moved by the cover of THE ROTARIAN for February. I am having it framed, and shall always take pleasure in looking at it because it is almost an exact reproduction of scenes of my boyhood, which was in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, near Meadville. The rolling hills, particularly the covered bridge and the typical farm team, are scenes that are almost obsolete. In their places are a steel bridge and a tractor.

It is a strange thing how art enthusiasts admire the covered bridge. These old structures are often referred to with a picture in the Sunday edition of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*. If I knew where

INCREDIBLE INVENTION NO. 16. Would you, too, like to get in on the fun? If you can think of a Club administration problem which the Professor hasn't already

sunk his teeth into, send it in. Chances are he will meet the challenge with one of his best dog-chases-cat or bird-pulls-the-windowshade solutions yet on record.



Army officer (A) tosses a rifle to recruit (B), who promptly drops it (C) on the parrot's feeding bowl (D), spilling the food on the floor. Soft-spoken parrot (E) asks deaf man (F) for more food. Man turns on electric battery of hearing aid (G) which is connected to seat of chair (H). The electric shock causes member (I) to jump up just as Club President (J) asks for volunteers to serve on an important Committee.

there was one within a few miles of Cleveland, I would drive 30 or 40 miles just to go through an old covered bridge. A recent issue of the *Plain Dealer* stated there were 35 or 40 of them still in the State of Ohio.

Where's the Bridge?

Asks JOSEPH EARL PERRY, *Rotarian* President, *Newton Savings Bank* Newton, Massachusetts

The covered bridge at Charlemont, Massachusetts, mentioned in *Let's Collect Covered Bridges*, by Geary Bingham, Jr. [THE ROTARIAN for February], has recently been supplanted by a more modern structure.

Is the bridge on the cover the one that used to cross North River at Elm Grove in western Massachusetts?

EDS. NOTE: Sorry—but not even the photographer could positively identify it. Can any reader?

Could It Be 'Reef Bridge'?

Asks H. A. CRANE, *Rotarian* Agricultural Commissioner San Bernardino, California

I am very much interested in *Let's Collect Covered Bridges*, by Geary Bingham, Jr. [THE ROTARIAN for February].

It so happens that I spent the first 25 years of my life in Vermont. My birthplace and early home was in the town of Addison in the Champlain Valley. The picture of the covered bridge on the front cover of the February issue . . . seems to agree with my recollection of the area surrounding what we used to call "Reef Bridge" spanning Otter Creek between the towns of Addison and Weybridge. I wonder if it happens to be the reproduction of that bridge.

Another hobby for tourists in that area would be the collection of "stump" fences. The last time I was East, during 1941, I noticed that there were very few of these old-time fences standing. They were a type of fence used in the early pioneer days when land was first cleared—the stumps being pulled and set up edgewise for fences. The few stump fences left must be at least 150 to 200 years old.

More Than 500 Bridges

Notes G. S. MICHENER, *Rotarian* Advertising-Specialty Manufacturer West Chester, Pennsylvania

I was very much pleased to see the excellent picture of the covered bridge on the cover of THE ROTARIAN for February. *Let's Collect Covered Bridges*, by Geary Bingham, Jr., is most interesting to me for I started about two years ago to collect pictures and data on covered bridges.

According to the article, "Some 500 of these stout old wooden structures are still in use in 24 of the United States from Maine to Oregon, and there are scores more in Canada—even a few in Alaska." I do not know where the 500 idea came from, but the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana have more than 500 covered bridges still in use, besides the bridges in other States.

I have a collection of 40 pictures, all taken within the last six months, here in Lancaster [Continued on page 54]

Where to Stay



KEY: (Am.) American Plan; (Eu.) European Plan; (RM) Rotary Media; (S) Summer; (W) Winter.

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International Service

THE AIM of International Service in Rotary is expressed in its Fourth Object—namely, to encourage and foster "the advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service."

The RI Board has recently amplified the outline of policy of Rotary International in International Service as follows:

Rotary Clubs in International Service should bend their energies to the stimulation of thought and to the training of the individual Rotarian in a proper attitude of mind rather than in an attempt to influence Governments, world affairs, and international policies by the corporate action either of Rotary International or of Rotary Clubs.

For guidance in International Service activities the following principles are suggested:

1. Because corporate action by any organization on controversial subjects on which its members widely differ is generally inadvisable, no corporate action by Rotary International is desirable on such questions. Nevertheless the organization may properly promote discussion and information on controversial subjects in its Conventions and in its publications; but, where this is done, both sides of the question should be adequately presented.

2. A Rotary Club may, with propriety, be used as a forum for the presentation of public questions, but where such questions are controversial, it is desirable, though not absolutely necessary, that both sides be adequately presented. No Rotary Club should pass votes or resolutions on specific plans for dealing with international affairs, or direct appeals for action from Clubs in one country to Clubs, peoples, or Governments of another nation, nor circulate speeches or proposed plans for the solution of specific international problems.

3. When controversial international subjects are presented and discussed in a Rotary Club, the speaker should be cautioned to avoid giving offense to Rotarians or the Rotary Clubs of other countries, and it should be made clear that a Rotary Club does not necessarily assume responsibility for opinions expressed by individual speakers at its meetings.

4. When two countries in which there are Rotary Clubs are engaged in hostilities, or when hostilities are threatened, the utmost caution should be used by the Clubs of the countries concerned and by Clubs of other countries lest any attempted action may tend to illwill and misunderstanding rather than goodwill and understanding.

5. Those International Service activi-

A Little Lesson in Rotary

ties which tend to inform Rotarians and non-Rotarians of world problems and to develop public opinion are best suited to Rotary Clubs; and Rotarians and Rotary Clubs should at all times remember that each Rotary Club is a member of an international organization, one of whose

Objects is to encourage and foster the advancement of understanding, goodwill, and international peace.

6. More than 300,000 world-minded Rotarians, each working in his personal spheres of influence, will surely build a well-informed public opinion. Such opinion, with a proper appreciation of the importance of international understanding and goodwill toward all peoples, will inevitably influence Governments and their policies. It is believed that a world-minded Rotarian will possess and actively demonstrate at least the following attributes:

(a) He will look beyond national patriotism, which is rightly and necessarily common to all men who may qualify for membership in Rotary, and see himself as a responsible and well-informed citizen of the world.

(b) He will resist any tendency to think in terms of national or racial superiority.

(c) He will seek and develop common grounds for agreement with peoples of other lands.

(d) He will be prepared to defend the rule of law and order, based upon the liberty of the individual in freedom of thought, speech, and assembly, freedom of worship, and freedom from persecution.

(e) He will support action directed toward improving standards of living for all peoples, realizing that poverty anywhere endangers prosperity everywhere.

(f) He will strenuously uphold the principles of justice for mankind, believing that the principles of justice are fundamental and should be world-wide.

(g) He will strive always to promote peace between nations and will be prepared to make personal sacrifices for that ideal.

(h) He will urge and practice a spirit of understanding of every other man's beliefs, as a step toward international goodwill, recognizing that there are certain basic moral and spiritual standards which, if practiced, will ensure a richer, fuller life.

If you want an opportunity to "read Rotary" in Spanish, you will find it in REVISTA ROTARIA, Rotary's magazine published in that language. A one-year subscription in the Americas is \$2.



■ **SIR ARTHUR SALTER** is Chairman of the Advisory Council of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development. He has been a member of Britain's Economic Advisory Council since 1932. In 1941-43 he headed the British Merchant Shipping Mission in Washington, D. C. He is also a Member of Parliament for Oxford University.

International Bank of Reconstruction and Development. He has been a member of Britain's Economic Advisory Council since 1932. In 1941-43 he headed the British Merchant Shipping Mission in Washington, D. C. He is also a Member of Parliament for Oxford University.



■ **PHILIP LOVEJOY**, Secretary of Rotary International since 1942, was First Assistant Secretary for 12 years. A native of Maine and a University of Michigan graduate, he was a personnel officer in the U. S. Army during World War I, later an educational administrator in Michigan. A member of the Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois, he also holds honorary membership in the Clubs in Mount Clemens, Michigan, and Portland, Maine.



■ **GERALDINE FITCH** has spent much of the past 30 years in the Far East, where she raised a family of six and found time to do considerable writing. She has made some 20 transcontinental trips in the United States, lecturing on China. In Shanghai she was a feature writer for the leading English-language daily and book reviewer for a weekly publication.

The cover photo of Mount Chocorua, which looms high above the legend-rich resort area of east-central New Hampshire, was taken by S. ALTON RALPH.

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Modifications in Rotary Trends

MANY SUGGESTIONS ARE IN THE HOPPER—BUT ROTARIANS WILL DECIDE WHAT COMES OUT AT THE CONVENTION IN JUNE.

By Philip Lovejoy

Secretary of Rotary International

"STOCKHOLDERS do not complain so long as a company pays dividends." Thus spoke a great industrialist. Credence to the statement as applicable to Rotary world-wide comes from the fact that when various suggested modifications for nominating the President of Rotary International were mailed to the member Clubs with a request for comments, only a few such comments were received. Likewise when past officers were queried for suggestions as to possible modifications in the administration of Rotary, less than 3 percent responded.

When calls were sent forth, however, for additional money for the Rotary Relief Fund, the response was immediate and generous. When Clubs were asked to make the Rotary Foundation a continuing activity so that many more Rotary Foundation Fellowships could be awarded, the response continued to be generous. More than \$697,264 has been added to the Foundation in the past 12 months. When the great Vocational Service book entitled *Service Is My Business* was published, thousands of copies were ordered, and they continue to be ordered in large amounts. Already more than 2,000 copies have been sold in Great Britain and Ireland. When Rotary's *Report on U. N.* was published, requests came immediately for additional copies for distribution to Club members, to schools, and to the general public.

Many have been the demands for Rotary to be re-established in war-torn areas which have not had the privilege of Rotary fellowship in recent years. It would thus appear that wartime hatred is being submerg-
ed. The records indicate a very large amount of Club activity

in accordance with Rotary traditions and that individual members are constantly accelerating their contributions toward the achievement of the ideal of service.

In view of the foregoing it is a pleasure to respond to the invitation of the Editors to indicate what have been the changes in the observable trends in Rotary since some of them were reported in these pages a year ago.* Administratively they are not greatly different from those indicated on pages 12, 13, and 50 of that issue. There have been a slight change of emphasis and also a slight change in point of view.

In the year's interval, the Board of Directors of Rotary International has met three times. The Council of Past Presidents has met once. There have been numerous meetings of Rotary International Committees. The great International Assembly was held in Quebec, with nearly 100 percent attendance. The very outstanding and successful international Convention was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, with upward of 8,000 in attendance. The number of Clubs has grown by more than 260 over May, 1948. The number of Rotarians has increased by more than 4,975. We have entered one new geographical region—that is, Tanganyika. We have bowed out of Czechoslovakia, since the Clubs there have ceased to function. Attention to the administration of Rotary was given by the various aforementioned bodies and continued forward progress was made without any entangling alliances. Numerous items mentioned a year ago received additional attention.

The method of nominating the President of Rotary International has been under cross-examination.

* See *Rotary's Second 43 Years*, by Philip Lovejoy, May, 1948.

The Rio Convention had been asked to authorize a Committee to study the various suggested plans and to bring forth a report for the attention of the Board at its January, 1949, meeting. The Committee was authorized and appointed. It studied the present plan and found that it had produced excellent Presidents, hence it was generally satisfactory. It suggested that the Committee might be increased by four members, one of them automatically to be the Penultimate Past President of Rotary International, and the other three to be Past Directors who would be proposed by District Conferences and finally elected at the Convention. The Board has reviewed this suggestion in accordance with the terms of the Rio Convention and has agreed to present it without amendment to the New York Convention, but with a statement that in the opinion of the Board, the new plan should not be adopted since the present plan has proved adequate and satisfactory.

A YEAR ago there was talk of a biennial plan of administration throughout the organization except at the Club level. In the intervening period, various interested bodies have suggested modifications in the original proposal, so that today we are in effect not considering a biennial plan, but, rather, a modification in the chronology of the Rotary year and an increase in the Board of Directors from 14 to 18, with one-half of them being elected each year for a two-year period. Further, the membership of Committees of Rotary International would, in general, be appointed one-half each year for a two-year period. A delegates' Convention would alternate with the large inspirational Convention and the Council on Legislation would

INTERNATIONAL
VOCATIONAL
COMMUNITY
C L U B

meet every other year, which would thus provide a waiting period of one year before the Convention were to act upon its recommendations.

All this is embodied in a resolution of principle which is to be considered at the New York Convention this June. Agreement or disagreement to the principles is essential at this time because the Constitutional documents are in the process of being rewritten. A Committee was working on this last year, but the two-year limitation of service set forth in the By-Laws found this Committee going out of existence last June with but two of the essential four documents rewritten. The Board decided, in view of the consideration being given to a modified biennial administrative period, to defer further work on the rewriting until after the New York Convention. Once that Convention has indicated its desires as to the principles of modification, the work of rewriting can be completed. It is obvious that this

procedure will result in considerable economy of time for all concerned.

Perhaps this is the place to correct an erroneous impression that seems to have been rather general to the effect that the New York Convention is to be the last of the great Rotary Conventions. It is planned to have great inspirational world-wide Conventions of Rotary at least every other year. Already arrangements are being made for the 1951 Convention to be held in Mexico City, Mexico, on a very large scale. The general nod has been given to holding the 1955 Convention as a great golden jubilee in Chicago, Illinois. Delegates' Conventions have been tentatively arranged in the alternate even years, merely because of the difficulty of finding adequate facilities to care annually for the ever-increasing number of persons who desire to attend the great inspirational Conventions. It is interesting to note that the delegates' Convention planned for Detroit, Michigan, in 1950 will in

all probability have in attendance, on a delegates, alternates, and proxies basis, as many as there were in attendance in Detroit in 1934 without that restriction. This is a further indication of the organization's growth in the intervening years.

The change from the complete biennial administrative period at this time is occasioned by the demurrer of many to have the Governors serve on a two-year basis. Thus, with the Governors on an annual basis, it is necessary to have the International Assembly on an annual basis. Had the complete biennial plan gone forward, the International Assembly could have alternated with a representative Council on Legislation held at the expense of the central organization, for the costs of each meeting would be about the same. Now that the Assembly is to be held annually, there are not sufficient financial resources within the present per capita tax income to provide also for the representative [Continued on page 49]



Photo: Kaufmann-Fabry

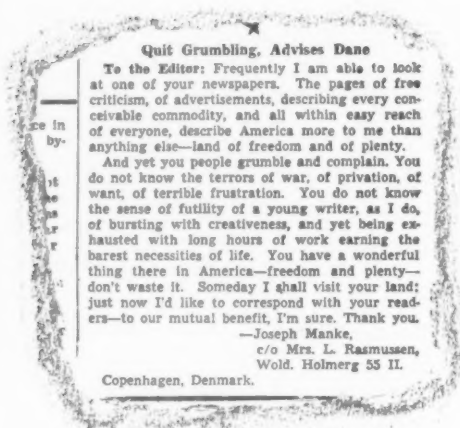
The 1948-49 Board of Directors of Rotary International at its January meeting in Chicago, Ill., with all but one member present. Reading clockwise, starting with man in center foreground: Conrad Bonnevie-Svendsen, Norway; Second Vice-President H. T. Low, Southern Rhodesia; First Vice-President Charles G. Tennent, North Carolina; President Angus S. Mitchell, Australia; General Secretary Philip Lovejoy, Illinois; Third Vice-President Jorge Fidel Duron, Honduras; J. H. B. Young, England; C. Reginald Smith, Michigan; Harry F. Russell, Nebraska; Gordon E. Perdue, Canada; S. Kendrick Guernsey, Florida; Leo E. Golden, Connecticut; Lauro Borba, Brazil; H. C. Anderson, Louisiana. Elected during the meeting, new Director Ernest Le Rouvillois, of Paris, France, was not present.

A Letter to Joseph in Denmark

IN WHICH AN AMERICAN, NOT LONG OUT OF UNIFORM,
EXPLAINS SOME THINGS ABOUT HIS LAND WHICH PUZZLE OTHERS.

By Darrel Brady

*Author and Film Producer
Rotarian, Canoga Park, Calif.*



DEAR JOSEPH:

Although this letter to you is postmarked "Hollywood" I read your letter by chance in a Minneapolis, Minnesota, newspaper. Minneapolis is my home town, and, as you probably know, it has a lot of Danes—fine people. I have always liked you Danes and I never met an American who doesn't admire Denmark.

Fortunately I have been able to travel and work some in Denmark. I well remember the first time I was there in the Summer of 1936; I was a hungry American student working my way through Europe. I won't forget the night I tried to sleep on the hard wooden benches of Copenhagen's main railroad station, and how the gay music and aroma of crackling bratwurst from across the street at the Tivoli tantalized me. I promised myself that I would one day return to your wonderful capital and enjoy it the way you Danes do. Last Summer I got there again. It was swell. How I admire you people—the greatness of your war effort under the very nose of the invader and, now, how you people are working to help Europe make a comeback.

This last time in Copenhagen I didn't have to sleep in the station. I had a fine room at the Hotel Angleterre, and the food and service were certainly as good as and in some ways better than at most American hotels and the prices were about the same. Nothing there for me to grumble about.

But you are right about us Americans grumbling a lot. Actually it is because we are a restless people not easily satisfied with the job we did yesterday.

Today we plan and work harder to improve and make better what we did yesterday. We still have the spirit of the frontiersmen. We are constantly searching "beyond the next range." It is especially about that spirit that I want to write you this time.

When I was a little boy, I had a dear old great-grandmother—a round, tidy little woman with an immaculate apron that always had a small pocketful of sweets. When I think of her now, it seems almost impossible that that sweet, gentle woman had driven a covered wagon more than 1,000 miles across desert country. A rattlesnake bit her on the ankle during that trip; often she showed me the scars. Once, while she hid under the seat of their wagon, Indians scalped one of her brothers 20 feet away.

She married a broad-shouldered, clear-eyed man with a vision and a faith in the future of our land. Together they cut prairie sod with their hands, because there were no trees for hundreds of miles, and built a hut. Their babies were born in that mud hut. One of those baby girls, my grandmother, has told me that after their father died, often they would sit up all night with their long rifles across their knees. Prairie wolves howled, and murderous savages waited to steal their only cow, which was inside the cabin with the widow and her children.

YES, Joseph, they knew what terror and privation were. Yet that very land today is part of what the world calls one of the richest bread baskets on earth. It didn't just happen that way. Brave, stout-hearted men and women toiled day and night through inconceivable hardship and terror, privation, and frustration to build it into a land of plenty.

Why, I remember one time I visited with Mrs. Jensen, a dear old lady in Salt Lake City, Utah. She was from Denmark. She had walked all the way from Nauvoo, Illinois, on the Mississippi to the great Salt Lake valley when she was 10 years old. That is about the same distance as it is from Denmark to Africa via Gibraltar. She wore shoes when she began the journey, but the rocky trail tore them from her feet in the first 30 miles. She walked the rest of the 1,500 miles barefooted, and carried her little brother on her back because he had broken his leg. Her father pushed a two-wheeled handcart on which her mother huddled sick with cholera. One cold night along the Platte River they buried the mother. The next morning the father gathered his children about him and pushed on so they would not fall behind the caravan.

After that little lady told me her story, I said, "Grandma Jensen, was it



worth it?" She pointed out the window to a scene of blossoming peach orchards, and playing children, and fields of sugar beets, and cattle. She said firmly as she held my hand: "Son, that land yonder was a sun-baked, barren desert when we came. Look at it now. Why, I'd walk all the way from Nauvoo again just to see the glory I've seen."

These are just two women's stories I've told you. There are thousands and thousands more like them.

IF YOU come to America, I'll show you a desert just east of Carson City, Nevada, where you can still see the remains of some of the 3,000 prairie schooners abandoned in a little over two years by pioneers because their mules and horses and oxen, too weak to go on, were dying in their harnesses. You can still see the very water hole to which the animals staggered when they were cut loose, dragging their owners behind them. That's right—many of those pioneers saved their children's lives by tying their skinny arms to oxen tails and praying to God that those faithful beasts would drag them through the desert to the next water hole—and in many cases they did. Those children lived to help build this very California from where I am writing.

As one who has helped wrap his American comrades in their mattress covers and bury them 10,000 miles from their homes, I'd like to tell you some things you may not know about Americans and the terrors of war.

The enemy on Wotje shot down and captured one of my buddies named Fred Garrett. They cut off his right leg without even giving him the relief from pain of an aspirin. Fred shamed them with a kind of human dignity and faith beyond their comprehension.

We in the Pacific fought for months without a mouthful of fresh food or sweet water. We always tried not to destroy enemy refrigeration plants because it was a real treat to eat good candied tangerines and canned crab meat when we captured them.

All told there were more than 12 million American men and women in uniform during World War II. That is a lot of people, Joseph—think of it, more than three times the whole population of Denmark.

Sometime when you have the chance, ask some



"She had walked all the way from Nauvoo, Illinois, on the Mississippi to the great Salt Lake valley—1,500 miles."



"Ask some German about that Hawaiian-Japanese-American division stalking through that torturous icy enemy forest."

German who was there what he thought of those American combat engineers who bridged the mighty Rhine River against a hail of hell. Or ask him about that Hawaiian-Japanese-American division from halfway around the world, stalking through that torturous Winter in the icy enemy forest, losing every other man, but never halting till they got to the outskirts of Berlin.

No, Joseph, the American newspaper ads you read are not an articulate source of information about our heritage of freedom. Other nations have resources as great as or greater than ours. You will never know real America just by believing that we are a magic island where without effort we have every conceivable commodity which is all within easy reach of everybody. It is true that our free-enterprise system has made many things available, provided we are willing to work hard enough to get them. And yet these available commodities are not the essence of the United States of America.

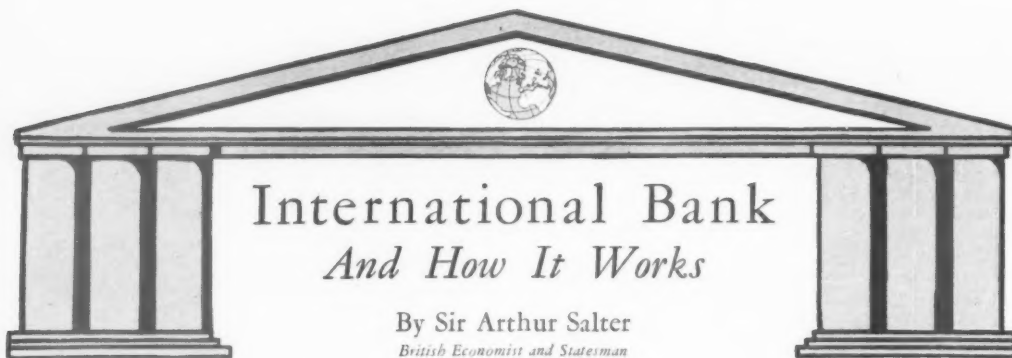
NO, the true soul of America is in the freedom of mind and spirit in man. A place where human dignity is not a dream but an accomplishment. A unity of far-visioned restless men and women from all lands, knowing full well that what we are and have today is not perfect and so striving to make tomorrow better by our never-ending trek beyond the next range in our frontier of freedom.

You'd really be surprised to see how hard we Americans work to make our dreams come true. In spirit we have not changed much from my Grandma Brown, and your Mrs. Jensen from Denmark.

When you come to America, visit us in our home near Hollywood, where my pretty young wife was born. Like my Grandma Brown we live in a mud house that my wife and I built with our own hands. In California we call a mud house an adobe hacienda—but it is still mud.

To supplement your American newspapers, I'm sending you two books to help you to understand America better. The first one is by Donald Culross Peattie, who is married to a lovely Danish-American woman. It is called *Journey into America*. The second is by a California housewife, Irene Paden, and is called *In the Wake of a Prairie Schooner*.

And, Joseph, don't let our American complaining and restlessness bother you too much. When the time comes that any American citizen can't stand up and tell the President of the United States that he is dissatisfied with the way the President is doing things—then you start worrying.



International Bank

And How It Works

By Sir Arthur Salter

British Economist and Statesman

BEFORE World War II ended, it was obvious that the devastated and exhausted countries would need much more than relief and patchwork repairs of damaged plants. They would have to "reconstruct," to rebuild what had been completely destroyed and also to create new industrial capacity appropriate to the changed conditions of the postwar world. Moreover, if earlier standards were not only to be restored but improved, there must be a "development" of resources not hitherto fully exploited, especially in the less advanced countries.

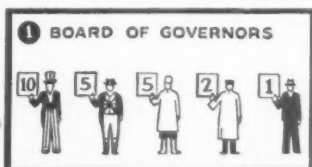
Progress of this kind would clearly be impossible without the importation both of raw materials and of productive plant on a scale much greater than the countries concerned could finance, for years to come, by the export of their own produce. Only the American Continent, in which productive capacity had been not diminished but increased by the war, could furnish these resources. The export of capital, on a vast scale, was therefore indispensable. But the same conditions which made this export of capital necessary also made it impossible, for a time, that private foreign investment, through ordinary commercial channels, would meet the need. For what security could be found to attract the investor by countries whose whole economic and political future was uncertain?

It was to meet this need that the new International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was created in December, 1945.

It is a "world" Bank, with 47 member States, including both capital-importing and capital-ex-

porting countries, participating in its control, Russia being the only notable absentee from among the countries originally represented at the Bretton Woods Conference.* Voting power is, however, proportionate to subscriptions; and without reciting all the technical provisions, it may be said that the U.S.A., on which the finance of the Bank is mainly dependent, is adequately protected against the danger of being forced by any

*See *Bretton Woods: an Elucidation*, by Phil S. Hanna, *THE ROTARIAN* for October, 1944.



Each member has one delegate. The Board controls major changes in rules. Member voting power is set by contribution size.



Operations are supervised by 12 directors: five are named by big subscribers and seven are elected by the rest of the Board.

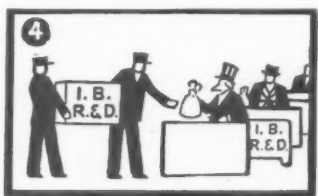


The capital is contributed by the members on the basis of their financial strength.

majority vote into policies it considers undesirable.

The total authorized capital of the Bank is 10 billion dollars, of which about 8¼ billion dollars has now been subscribed. Of this, however, 80 percent is only available as a guaranty for loans raised by public subscription and not for direct lending. Moreover, of the remaining 20 percent only 2 percent is compulsorily payable in gold or dollars, the remaining 18 percent being only usable for loans with the consent of the subscribing country. For obvious and compelling reasons other countries than the U.S.A. (almost all of whom have a dollar deficit in their balance of payments) have not—with only one minor exception—felt able to agree to their 18 percent being drawn upon for lending to other countries.

The net result is that, up to date, the Bank has had a little under a billion dollars available for lending, of which a quarter of a billion has come from public subscription to two guaranteed loans. Of this about half a billion has already been lent (to France, The Netherlands, Denmark, and Luxemburg), and projects now under consideration would about absorb the remaining half. Resources for further loans will have to come either from the 18 per-



Members retain 80 percent of their contribution for guaranties as needed; 20 percent is for direct loans.



cent subscription of other countries than the U.S.A., with their assent, or from further public issues of stock, for which the 80 percent is available as a guaranty. The first of these is not likely to provide much in the near future, but the second offers a prospect of considerable resources.

If progress in the borrowing world is so satisfactory as to make it prudent for the Bank to extend its loans, it should be possible to launch new issues gradually rising, if not to the total subscribed capital of more than 8 billion dollars, at least to the total of the American subscription, which would give more than 2½ billion dollars. For the guaranties are "joint and several," and up to this amount the American investor is just as fully guaranteed by the American Government for interest and repayment as the subscriber to an American Government loan. For a long time to come it is likely that the limit to the Bank's loans will be set, not by its lending resources, but by the number of loan projects which are sufficiently sound for the Bank to consider it prudent to invest in them.

The Bank's Articles of Agreement are thus skillfully designed (a) to limit lending out of taxpayers' money to a comparatively small sum, (b) to encourage subscriptions from the public of much larger sums by guaranties which give the subscriber full security, (c) to ensure that the loan projects are sound and productive and (d), last but not least, to pave the way for the resumption of private investment without governmental assistance. This last objective is ultimately of great importance, for even the full total of 10 billion dollars, replenished by profits and amortization, would not suffice permanently for development, in addition to reconstruction, on a

satisfactory scale. The encouragement of private foreign investment is therefore emphasized in the Articles of Agreement as a principal purpose of the Bank.

Much has happened since the Bretton Woods Conference of 1944. It was then hoped that the Bank would suffice as the one great intergovernmental agency to ensure the required export of capital in the transition period before private foreign investment could resume its full rôle. But the dislocation of the world's economic structure, the needs of reconstruction, the distortion of the balance of payments, have all proved to be on a much greater scale than was at first anticipated.

Moreover, all difficulties have, of course, been greatly increased by the political tension between the Western Powers and Russia and the economic division between the West and the East of Europe. It is in response to these new developments that the then United States' Secretary of State Marshall in June, 1947, launched his European Recovery Program, which is now being put into operation. About 5 billion dollars will be given or lent to Europe under his plan in the first year, and if the U. S. Congress makes subsequent appropriations in accordance with the original conception, there may be similar, though perhaps somewhat smaller, provision in each of the following three years.

This new and great operation, and the events which led to it, have, of course, profoundly changed the rôle of the Bank in the reconstruction of Europe. The American Economic Coöperation Administration and the corresponding organization of the 19 receiving countries at Paris have taken its place. During the continuance of the ERP the Bank will doubtless lend comparatively

little to European countries beyond the half billion dollars advanced before the ERP grants and loans began. Some loans will doubtless be made to countries not included in the ERP, in South America and elsewhere, but the total of such loans in the next few years is likely to be small compared with the Marshall aid to Europe. During this period the

Bank will operate on a smaller scale and develop more slowly than was at first contemplated. But its work is only somewhat retarded and postponed, for it is an institution which will last much longer than the ERP. It will resume its place in the forefront of the international scene as the ERP comes to an end.

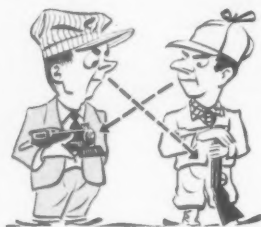
What purposes, then, may we expect the Bank, in these circumstances, to serve? I suggest these:

During the ERP period it will finance "development" schemes in non-European countries. These, though comparatively modest in scale, may be very fruitful and may pave the way for later development on a much larger scale, both through the Bank and through the resumption of private investment. For foreign investment to be successful two conditions are essential.

There must be opportunity for productive development, and the political system in the borrowing country must be such as to ensure that the economic opportunity is not frustrated by bad or corrupt administration, and that the investor is not deprived of his share of the fruits by confiscation. There are many vast areas in which the first condition is satisfied, comparatively few in which the second is also. The Bank can in such cases help a national effort, but it can do no more. That is why, for



The Bank makes direct loans when other sources are unavailable; guaranties equal 100 percent of capital reserves and surplus of the Bank. Members approve private firms before the Bank can make loans to them; the member whose markets and currency are to be used gives the ok to borrower.



ONE MAN'S FUN

ONE of my hoity-toity friends from out of town was surprised (and even shocked, I think) to learn that I am a constant and devoted bridge player. He thought I was kidding.

When I convinced him that my affection for the game was genuine, he lifted his eyebrows in puzzlement. "But you're not the type," he expostulated. "Bridge playing is for suburban dolts."

All of us are little bundles of intolerance, whether we know it or not. I resented his supercilious attitude toward bridge, but actually I have pretty much the same attitude toward friends of mine who are sportsmen. When one of them asks me to go pheasant hunting with him, I give him the same treatment I got on the bridge deal.

It's hard for me to understand how anyone with sensitivity and brains can get any enjoyment out of shooting little birds. Yet there is nothing inconsistent about this. Our old Roman friend, De Gustibus, is the only arbiter in such matters.

Another good friend of mine gets a big boot out of making model trains, which strikes me as fit employment for balloon heads. As F.P.A. so aptly put it some years ago, one man's Mede is another man's Persian.

We tend to expect everyone we like to agree with us in our tastes and diversions, but this is sheer intellectual arrogance on our part. Stamp collecting, on the whole, impresses me as a dull and seedy occupation, yet two of my dearest friends are ardent philatelists, and there is nothing dull or seedy about either of them.

How can we expect any real tolerance between nations and races when, even on the small individual scale, most of us don't make an effort to appreciate the pattern of somebody else's mind? The football fan who sneers at chess is as much a bigot and intellectual snob as the chess fan who looks down at football. When will we begin to learn that "my" way and the "right" way are not necessarily the same thing?

—Sydney J. Harris
(Chicago Daily News; reproduced by permission)

some time, the Bank's operations are likely to be limited more by the difficulty of finding suitable "development" projects in which it can prudently invest than by a shortage of lending resources.*

There is, however, one important category of "development" territory which is in a special position. In Africa, especially, there are great "colonial" territories in which the political conditions of a fruitful development could be assured by suitable arrangements between the Bank and the "metropolitan" power, Great Britain, France, or Belgium.

Investment of this kind would have several advantages. The native inhabitants would gain in a rise in the standard of living through a more rapid and extensive development of their resources than the metropolitan countries can themselves find the capital to promote. These latter countries, which now have a deficit in their balance of payments, would find some relief for what is a heavy burden for them. There would also be a substantial, though less direct, advantage to the economy of the U.S.A. When the ERP period ends, presumably in 1952, there will still be a surplus in America's balance of payments in the sense that America's production will need more export markets than buying capacities of other countries can provide.

If the "gap" is not closed, American exports must be correspondingly reduced. Sound foreign investments, however, for which colonial development gives a good opportunity, will reduce the gap and enable American exports to be maintained at a higher level than would otherwise be possible. The Bank too would find a remunerative and safe field of activity.

There are also longer-term advantages. The political development of colonial territories would be assisted by the responsible association with them of an international organization in which the leading member is the great non-colonial power, the U.S.A. Last, but not least, the Bank would in this way be clearing a channel for private investment. The difficulty which American private invest-

ment has found in entering colonial territories is that the colonial power imposes conditions on investment, sometimes in the interest of the natives, sometimes in order to give preference to its own investors. It is difficult for successive private enterprises to negotiate each time with the colonial power the terms on which they can enter colonial territory. But if the Bank had once negotiated terms for its own development projects, it would also have cleared the way for private investment.

This is only one example of the way in which the Bank can help the resumption of private foreign investment through commercial channels. It can, over a wider field, promote the same object by developing in its own operations a kind of model code of conduct for the great foreign-issue houses. A disastrous feature of the inter-war period, especially between 1924-1929, was the issue of large foreign loans by separate issuing institutions which were content to sell the bonds, without accepting responsibility for ensuring that the capital exported was properly expended and the investor reasonably protected. Memories of that period are still vivid, and adequate private investment is not likely to be resumed until the investor feels confident that the institutions which are inviting him to lend his money will safeguard his interests much better than they did before. The Bank can do much to secure this by the example of its own loans.

THE Bank, then, has a long-continuing and increasingly important task. It is well organized and its personnel is well qualified by both experience and ability. Its general policy is controlled internationally by an annual meeting of a Board of Governors and a permanent Board of Directors, representing the different member States, and it is further advised by an Advisory Council of unofficial members drawn from all parts of the world. If anything, this system of international supervision is too elaborate, rather than inadequate, and it may be well to simplify it. But the Bank as a whole is well qualified for its tasks.

*How the International Bank can help develop Europe's electrical resources is noted in *New Power for Europe*, by Paul Ghali, *THE ROTARIAN* for December, 1948.



The shape of moon rockets to come? It's the "flying stovepipe," pilotless U. S. craft which has been clocked at 1,500 miles an hour.

Want a Trip to the Moon?

NO FLIGHTS ARE YET SCHEDULED. . . . BUT ONCE
SCIENCE FINDS THE RIGHT SPACESHIP FUEL—W'HOOSH!

By Willy Ley

Author, *Rockets and Space Travel*

DURING the evening hours of September 8, 1944, the first operationally used V-2 rocket crashed down on a London, England, suburb, falling in a slanting trajectory from a height close to 70 miles.

Early in January, 1946, United States Army Signal Corps engineers succeeded in getting a radar echo from short waves bounced off the moon—the first actual contact with another world.

In December, 1946, a V-2 rocket, fired vertically from the U. S. Army Ordnance Proving Ground at White Sands, New Mexico, attained an altitude of 114 miles.

In December, 1948, U. S. Defense Secretary's report referred to "the earth satellite vehicle program" as a part of the effort for research and development for guided missiles.

All these events tie together into a prediction which is as little a "prophecy" as the statement that on a certain day next year the sun will rise over a given spot at 6:03

A.M. The prediction is that the spaceship, to use the words of George C. Marshall, U. S. Chief of Staff in World War II, is "in the foreseeable future."

It is some 238,000 miles to the moon, earth's nearest neighbor. But it is not so much the distance which causes many a doubt about the possibility of space travel as it is that such a trip leads away from the earth.

Our atmosphere is breathable for some three miles. It is flyable for another three or four miles beyond. In an incredibly attenuated form the atmosphere does extend to about 250 miles above sea level. Beyond that there is the absolute void, much more a condition than a place—airless, without any temperature at all, offering nothing (or so it seems) but space in the purest sense of the word, and illumination from the sun.

But in that space is something comparable to the currents in the seas: gravitational fields of bodies in space, especially that of the sun.

Each planet, swinging in its orbit, has just enough centrifugal force to stay there by counterbalancing the gravitational force of the sun at a distance in which the planet happens to be. Our earth, for example, has the speed of 18½ miles a second, which is just right to counteract the attraction of Sol, 93 million miles away.

Fortunately for those who are now theorizing about trips to the moon, it [Continued on page 51]



"I only hope that if they do decide to launch a rocket to the moon, they will wait until it is full, so they will have more room on which to land."

I Have Given Away Mountains

SHARE THE WEALTH OF NATURE WITH EAGER YOUNG EYES;
LO! YOU WILL POSSESS MORE THAN WAS YOURS BEFORE.

By Samuel D. Bogan

Author, Boy Scout Leader, Rotarian

I LEARNED by accident how rich I am. Many years ago I gave Polaris to a boy. It took time to fasten it securely in his mind, to unravel it from Draco and the Bears. But finally it was his and he knew he would remember it.

"Thanks for the North Star," he said. "I will keep it all my life."

Since then I have given away mountains. I have been generous with sunsets and waterfalls, bayous and prairies. And I have grown richer every time. For it is one of the inscrutable contradictions of things-as-they-are that this kind of wealth increases with each expenditure. It is not lost in sharing; we gain when we give.

I like to give the Hermit's Spring away because most of us are amphibians at heart. We like to rest beside a flowing stream. We feel with Seneca that "where the spring rises and the river flows, there we should build our altars and offer up our sacrifices." We like rain, and clear lakes, and mountain brooks. We like water done up in glaciers and the magnificent undrinkable sea.

When my spirit is battered and I am possessed with that indefinable thirst not quenched with ordinary water, I like to go to my favorite spring. It lies deep in the forest at the foot of a long, sweeping

hill. Its water wells up from deep rock crevices. It is pure with an unchanging flow. Its temperature remains the same the whole year around. The pressure of the giant hill pushes the water outward and the pressure of the water throws up a cone of agitated sand. The shining grains of mica mixed with clear and milky quartz form a casual fountain at the bottom of the spring.

The water is clear, but the spring is not colorless. The adjacent earth and sky hide nothing from it. The sky rests there and the trees are reflected upside down. It is as though one could reach into the spring and touch the sky, or wrap a finger in a cloud, or pluck a leaf from the reflected trees. Then, like Narcissus, you can see your face. But if you look too closely at your face, it shuts out the sky. This is a reminder that "he who loves himself will have no rivals."

The spring, walled in by mossy rocks and ferns, is as old as the contours of the land in which it lies. It was formed when the last glacier retreated from New England 30,000 years ago. This is to realize, with awe, that prehistoric animals have drunk from it.

Once, in cleaning it out, I found an arrowhead. What Indian left it there how long ago? The pioneers came, too. They lived near and planted maples and apples and built their strong stone walls. Where did they go and why? Westward over the mountains with the forty-niners? To the Prairies or the wide Pacific?

Yesterday—that is to say, only 50 years ago—the hermit built his cabin on the slope, and the spring was his for a while, and takes its name from him. How did he discover it, I wonder, and why was he alone?

Today the Boy Scouts, on whose land it lies, make pilgrimages to it. They have rebuilt the Hermit's Shack and have established a tradition that whoever drinks from the abiding spring will return if he has faith, and if he loves the woods.

The spring is indescribable because, being perfect, it is not supposed to exist. Have we not heard many times that nothing is perfect? But that is philosophical theory; I know better.

I have seen leaves of Autumn on this spring, the pebble-tossing fountains on its floor. I have seen in it the blue inverted sky and a flight of birds across that sky. I knew the leaves were perfect, and the fountain, and the sky. But once on a shining Winter night when I was sadly "weary of considerations" I drank from it and, suddenly, my reflected face appeared in the cool sky of stars.

My spirit rested there. I was not thirsty anymore.



"The spring, walled in by the mossy rocks and ferns, is as old as the contours of the land in which it lies."



Sylvan solitude in New Hampshire . . . with the Great Stone Face, as Hawthorne called it in his famous story, overseeing it all.



Portland Head Light on the Maine coast which, fringed with countless bays and some 4,000 islands, is 2,500 miles long.

MANY-SIDED

Old

New England

© R. E. Blood

AS THE SUN starts its daily run across the United States, the land it strikes first is New England . . . and though it moves on over greater cities and richer valleys to westward, nowhere does it look down on more variety in small space than in the "land of the pilgrims' pride."

Maine lobster and Boston brown bread are elements in that diversity. So are the myriad islands and coves of the "stern and rockbound coast" and the birch-clad mountains inland. This was wilderness when Captain John Smith named it New England in 1614, and much of it, happily for Nature lovers, still is. Then there are the jewel-like villages, the thumping cities, the huge shipyards and shoe factories, the covered bridges* and the "cricks" with eels in them—and the colleges everywhere. Even in the weather is there a "sumptuous variety," as Mark Twain put it. He counted, he said, 136 kinds of it in one 24-hour period one Spring day.

Many-sided, indeed, is this old New England. The thing that will interest thousands of Rotarians is that its westernmost side is just around the corner, so to speak, from New York City, where Rotary will

hold its international Convention June 12-16. Manhattan and Connecticut are but an hour apart by automobile; New York and Boston only 50 minutes apart by air.

What most of these Rotary visitors to New England will be looking hardest for are the historic traces of the strong race of men and women who cradled American liberty, and then went on to light their fires "in every Prairie's midst." The visitor will not have far to look. In the language of Nathaniel Hawthorne's granddaughter Hildegard, on every hand are things "iridescent with romance or eloquent of history." There are Plymouth Rock and Paul Revere's house, the Witch Jail and Faneuil Hall, *The Minuteman* and the House of Seven Gables, Nantucket Island and the bronze fisherman at Gloucester—and historical markers and museums virtually without number.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island make up the small New England package. Offering everything from clam bakes on the shore to dainty cakes in Ye Olde Tea Shoppe and from ox teams to DC-6s, varied old New England affirms again the old saying about good things and what they come in.

* See *Let's Collect Covered Bridges*, by Geary Bingham, Jr., *THE ROTARIAN*, February, 1949.



Peaceful Villages

Lovely and little changing, New England's small towns give the business of living a quiet dignity. This shady avenue is in Yarmouth on Cape Cod.

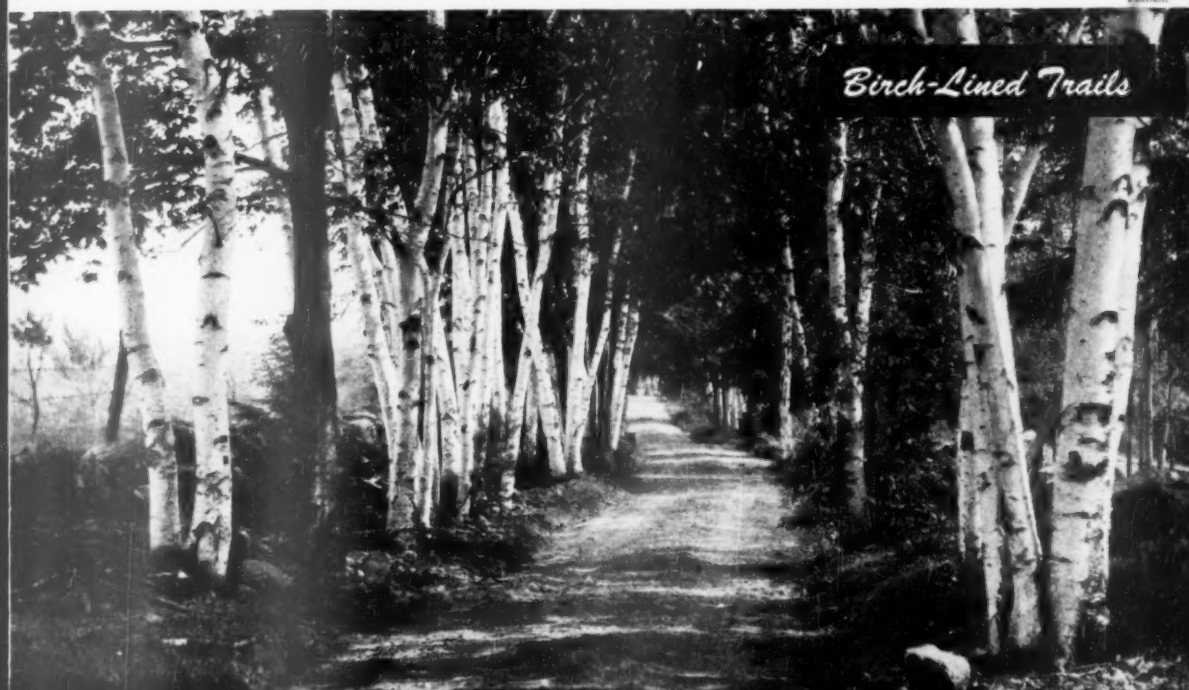
© Richardson



Quiet Valleys

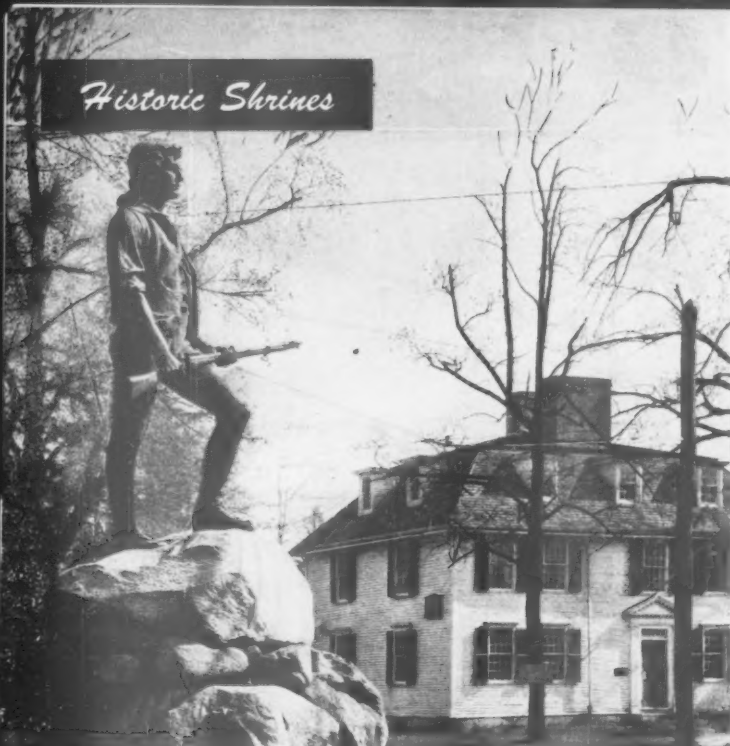
Vermont's Green Mountains—with Plymouth, where Calvin Coolidge was born, in foreground. Just over the hill Rotary's Founder, Paul Harris, grew up. Come and stroll! It's a New Hampshire scene (below), but it can be matched throughout New England, which providently saved its woodland beauty.

Putnam



Birch-Lined Trails

Historic Shrines



The Minuteman at Lexington, Mass. The famed figure represents the militiamen who reported for duty at a minute's notice in 1775. . . . (Below) A mother and daughter try old crafts in a 17th Century, Plymouth, Mass., home.

Wide World



Wide World

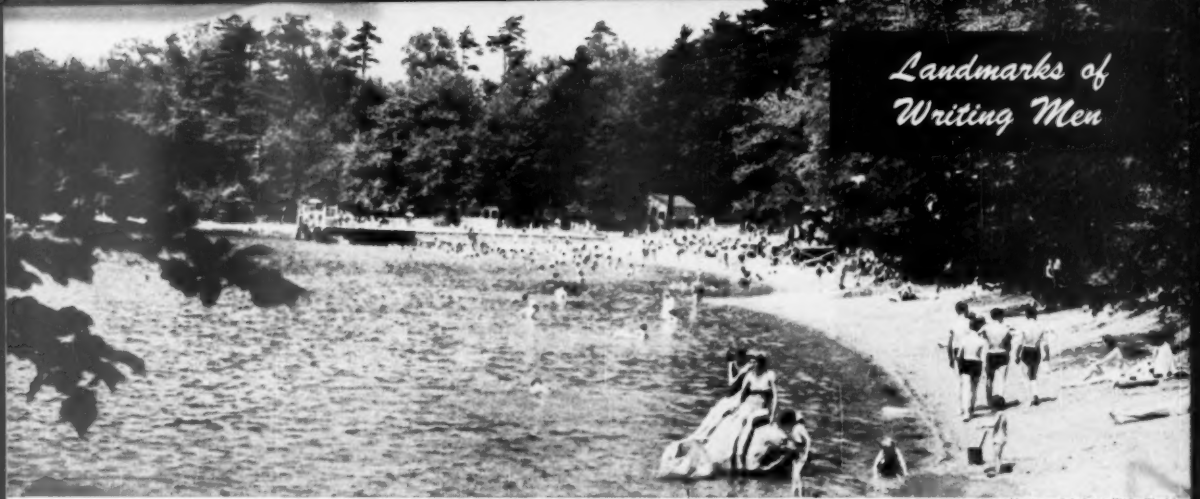
Remember the story of the Boston Tea Party—how colonists garbed as Indians dumped 342 chests of tea into the sea in 1773? It was planned here in Old South Meeting House. Built in 1729, the old landmark is now surrounded by Boston's busiest shopping center.

At Massachusetts' famed fishing port, The Gloucester Fisherman (below) looks out to sea where 10,000 Gloucester men have died in 300 years. A memorial for men lost each year is held here in August.

H. Armstrong Roberts

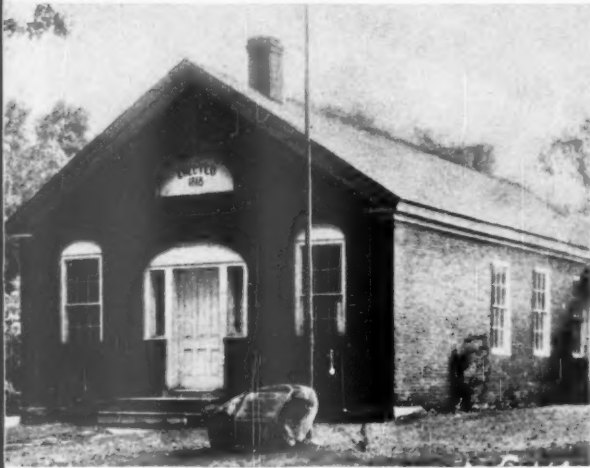


Landmarks of Writing Men



(Above and below) Wide World

Walden Pond—today! It was on this lake near Concord, Mass., that a century ago Thoreau lived the two secluded years he described in *Walden*.



The little schoolhouse in Wallingford, Vt., where Paul Harris learned his "Three R's," is now a Rotary shrine. In the new book *My Road to Rotary*, Rotary's late Founder writes fondly of his Vermont boyhood. . . . (Below) The House of Seven Gables, immortalized by Hawthorne, in Salem, Mass.

(Below and right) Wide World



Among the countless famous homes of New England is this one in Brunswick, Me., where Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin* 99 years ago. . . . The great American poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow once lived in this house (below) in Cambridge, Mass.





At a birthday dinner, the Torch Club hears Major General Archer Lerch, since deceased, then second in U. S. Korean Command.

Scouting chiefs (right) from all Southern Korea gather for training at the Torch Club's Boy Scout camp some five miles from Inchon.



A Torch Flames in Korea

IT'S THE SPIRIT OF SERVICE ABOVE SELF
GENERATED BY A CLUB PATTERNED AFTER ROTARY.

By Geraldine Fitch

*Far Eastern Writer; Wife of Past President
of Rotary Clubs of Shanghai and Chungking*

THERE is no Rotary in Korea. Yet a flame it has lighted in this troubled Far Eastern land is brightening the way for hundreds of orphans, youths, students, teachers, and needy people.

The story centers around the important Korean port of Inchon. Inchon, by the way, is the city where every American G. I. assigned to Korea has seen (and most have photographed) the huge sign saying: "WELCOME TO INCHON. BEST 'DAMN' PORT IN THE PACIFIC."

In Inchon there meets each week a group of 41 business and professional men, each representing a different vocational classification. They eat together, talk of service above self, and then go out and practice that principle in an intensive and widespread program of community service. The name of this group is the Torch Club. That it so closely resembles a Rotary Club is no coincidence. A former Rotarian started it.

One day in February three years ago—about the time your Rotary Club was celebrating Rotary's 41st anniversary—a Korean returned to his native land after many years of exile. He was David

An, son of a family of Korean patriots whose long fight for Korean independence from Japan has written the name "An" large in the history of the nation. David An had come home from Chungking. For his many fellow nationals who also found haven in China's wartime capital during World War II he had organized a Korean Christian Welfare Association and had become a member of the Rotary Club of Chungking. My husband, George Fitch, of the YMCA in China, had proposed him for Rotary membership.

Now home at last David An lost no time in starting what he felt Korean communities needed: an organization which would stress unselfish service. Two weeks after his return he called together eight of the most representative, non-political men he could find and organized a club. Naturally he patterned it after Rotary as he had known it in China. That was the beginning of the Torch Club of Inchon, and among the 41 men on its roster today there are the principal of the boys high school, the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, the manager of a porcelain company, the submanager

of a bank, a surgeon who has his own clinic, and the head of a coal and coke company.

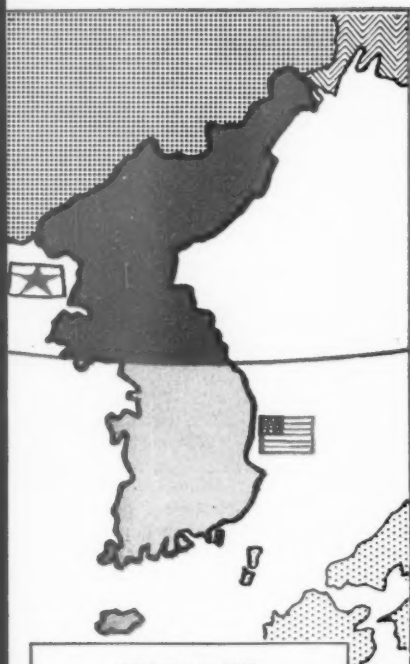
Koreans love speechmaking. I once attended a Korean dinner where 23 persons were present. There were 23 speeches! So David An decided that the Torch Club should concentrate on civic activities rather than speeches. As a result, here are some of the club's achievements:

1. It made ten water stands for crowded street corners where poor people can get a drink of safe water. American Military Government (AMG) donated gasoline drums and chlorine tablets for the purpose. A public-spirited Korean painted the drums and made faucets for them. "I got this idea from Chungking Rotary," says David An, "where free tea stands were established for ricksha men."

2. It provided funds for Christmas parties for orphanages in and around Inchon, while the wives of club members made much needed underwear for the homeless children. Both AMG and American Red Cross helped provide clothes, shoes, and candy.

3. It gave a series of concerts, movies, and other entertainments to benefit Inchon schoolteachers who, like teachers throughout Korea, are underpaid, and sold 100,000 won* of tickets. Club members covered all expenses so

* Won is Korean for yen. Official exchange is 50 won to \$1 U. S.; open exchange is 800 to 1.



KOREA IN BRIEF

Mountainous peninsula 600 miles long, 135 miles wide, off Manchuria. Has 25 million people, 4,000 years of history. Japan ruled it from 1910 to 1945. At fall of Japan, 38° parallel became division between Russian and U. S. occupations. Still divides. New free government in Southern Korea has United Nations oleh as only lawful government in Korea.

400,000 *won*. Torch Club members saw that such a celebration would in no wise benefit the laborers who did the job, but would merely provide entertainment and much free liquor for officials who had never lifted a finger on the project. So the club sent representatives to the capital . . . and the affair was called off. It was enough that people had running water, without hard liquor flowing free in a land where much drunkenness is a cursed heritage from the Japanese occupation.

The greatest of all Torch Club accomplishments, however—and David An's chief hobby—has been the organization of Boy Scouts. Today from Inchon's better homes, from the thatched huts of the poor, and from off the streets, the Torch Club has gathered some 450 boys into Scouting. Fourteen troops! David An has instructed both the Scouts and their leaders, has secured salvage equipment and a campsite for them from U. S. Army officers. For the Scout camp David was able to provide movie projectors and films and a public-address system, obtaining them from the Office of Civil Information, which he directs.

Many an official post was offered David An on his return to Korea, but he refused all of them. "I felt we Koreans, at long last liberated from the Japanese, should learn how to walk before we tried to fly," he says. Community spirit seemed to him a basic need in rebuilding Korea, and he saw the Torch Club as an effective means for meeting that need.

In many lands where Rotary Clubs existed before the war—and Korea was one of them, having four Clubs—a host of problems balks the reestablishment of those Clubs. While waiting the solution of those problems former Rotarians and other men impelled by the service motive have taken interim measures, sometimes setting up weekly fellowships that resemble Rotary Clubs.

Perhaps that explains the Torch Club of Inchon—that, and David An, who, when anyone praises him for the prodigious amount of work he has done, recalls what Confucius said: "Build up and train yourself first, then your home, then your community; thus you will help your country and finally the whole world."

American soldiers, to whom this building is headquarters in Inchon, Korea, proclaim their regard for the city in typical "G. I." idiom—and letters four feet high.

that every *sen* of receipts went into the teachers' fund.

4. It has given monthly donations and club fines of several thousand *won* to needy individuals and charitable institutions.

5. It has awarded prizes, sometimes cash, sometimes gifts, to students for competitions in art, sports, and music.

6. It has set aside a citizenship prize of 20,000 *won* to be awarded annually to the citizen most outstanding in civic affairs.

No member would think of listing it among club activities, but the Torch Club has exerted a steady influence for civic honesty and against public extravagance. When the city waterworks, with a network of pipe lines, had been completed, municipal and provincial authorities planned a celebration to cost about




Photo U. S. Army Signal Corps

BRAINS *at* WORK *for*

TRICKS LEARNED IN TIME OF WAR HELP
TO SPEED UP THE OUTPUT OF FACTORIES.

By Maurice Goldsmith

*Honorary Secretary, Association
of British Science Writers*



THE BASIC drive in Britain today is to increase production. All efforts are bent to that end. The reason is clear. It is regarded as the only way Britain can pull up her economic socks.

In this drive the scientist is playing an important part. Barely demobilized from his wartime khaki, he is helping to foster a technological revolution which is already producing astonishing results.

Carrying over from World War II a technique called Operational Research, the British scientist has shown the cotton industry, for example, how it can increase production by 20 percent without adding one new machine or worker. Introducing scientific management in the important tube engineering industries, he has seen them step up volume of output 31 percent.

Operational Research is a kind of glorified commonsense. When an Operational Research team

goes into an industry, its job is to provide management with the arithmetic of "what happens when we do what." It supplies reliable data on which executives can base decisions relating to production. Take the cotton industry, just mentioned. For its Research Association a statistician studied 100 mills and found a large "spread" in their hours per unit of production on comparable yarns. If all could produce at the level of the best one-quarter mills, he calculated, increases of production up to 30 percent could be obtained with existing labor forces.

Meanwhile other scientists of the Cotton Research Association were inventing an electrical hygrometer which allows of a 10 to 15 percent increase in production. Before going to the loom, warp yarn must be sized with starch and fat, then dried to less than 9 percent moisture content. Heretofore a skilled worker has judged the moisture by feeling the yarn between thumb and finger as it comes off the sizing machine. The electrical hygrometer now does the job more swiftly and accurately, saving spoilage of yarn in storage due to underdrying and saving fuel by obviating overdrying.

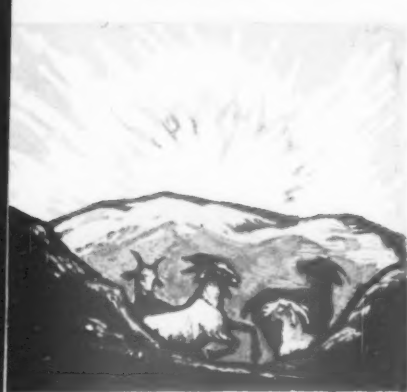
The British footwear industry offers a dramatic example of Operational Research. Until recently our manufacturers have been dominated by the American manufacturers, who have been able to provide as many as 100 to 120 shoes in a complete range. This has meant that retailers have had to hold large stocks to cover all sizes, and to maintain a complicated replacement system to en-

sure full stocks of the popular fittings.

H. Bradley, director of the British Boot, Shoe, and Allied Trades Research Association, felt unhappy about this and began a vast collection of data about feet. He showed that the traditionally accepted relationship between size of shoe and girth was out of touch with facts as far as women were concerned. He was able to design precision-grade fittings by which a wider range of feet could be fitted with a smaller stock of shoes. One typical American range required 65 shoes, as against 28 shoes in the precision-grade range.

To readers of *THE ROTARIAN* who have long memories this will recall an earlier anthropometrical research project reported in this magazine in August, 1933. Relating to the corset industry and amusingly entitled *A Matter of Figures*, the article told how two scientists had taken 22 measurements of 6,000 Australian women and had shown that there are three standard types of figures. Intelligently applying these conclusions, Rotarian Frederick Burley, who had coöperated in the study, was able to put his House of Burley on top in corset manufacturing. Though the term was not then known, this was an excellent early example of Operational Research in business.

A new radio set every 20 seconds is the achievement of a British electronics firm. A new concept developed by one of its engineers makes it possible. It is the principle of treating a circuit not as an assembly of component parts, but as a "compound" whole. Heart of the process is a fully automatic machine known as electronic circuit making equipment.



"He then exploded bombs just outside and found that the goats lived."



Into it are fed preformed plastic plates which contain grooves and depressions filled with metal and graphite. The moldings emerge from the machine complete with inductances, fixed and variable capacitors, resistors, and conductors, all in continuous relation with one another. Only the tubes, loudspeakers, and electrolytics need be added to complete the sets.

It was a group of Operational Research workers who in World War II changed the approach to the military tank. While it had been considered merely as a mobile gun turret, it now "suddenly came to be regarded as a carapace of a living creature whose anatomical dimensions, physiological needs, and emotional reactions ought to have been the dominant considerations when the tank itself was but a design on a drawing board."

Just so today Britain's Ministry of Works is examining houses in their "living" aspects. Very little is known about the living habits of human beings in their houses. By studying these, the scientists hope finally to suggest the building of a house which will provide the best possible solutions to the problems of how people can live together with a minimum of friction, and what type of physical environment can be provided to enable the raising of a healthy family. The investigations center around the standard house of about 950 square feet of floor area

and intended primarily for a biological family unit of father, mother, and two children.

Operational Research, as it developed during the war, was born the day a number of British scientists were detailed for special duties at the headquarters of the Fighter Command. It was their job to see that the complex newly introduced radar equipment was handled properly to warn the greatly outnumbered Royal Air Force of the formidable Goering *Luftwaffe*. Borrowing a term first used by Sir Robert Watson-Watt, the inventor of radar, the scientists formed an Operational Research Section and set out to do research in day-to-day operations, to investigate working problems, and to suggest solutions immediately applicable. Before the end of the war Operational Research had been accepted by the Planning Staffs in all Commands, both

distinguished anatomist, was asked to investigate.

He found a man should have a 50 percent chance of survival when struck by a blast pressure of 500 pounds per square inch. He showed that blast was 100 times less dangerous than was commonly supposed: and thus revolutionized all conceptions of the effects of bombing.

Interestingly enough, he worked not on human beings, but on goats. He placed them in trenches, exploded bombs just outside, and found that the goats lived. The goat weighs about one-third less than a man, and so it was possible to make deductions about the effect of blast on human beings. The accuracy of this work was shown when in June, 1940, two scientists forecast the result of a German raid on a typical English town. By accident, they chose Coventry. When later that city was "Coven-



Illustrations by Willfred Jones

"In Operational Research the concern is with the application of new knowledge and the development of better forms of organization to promote the over-all efficiency."

in Britain and in the United States.

The optimum size of bomber raids was one problem to which Operational Research workers applied the scientific method. The effects of bombs on human beings were another. At the outbreak of war very little was known about them. The official viewpoint was that human beings would be killed by a blast pressure of about 5 pounds per square inch. Professor Solly Zuckerman, the

trated," the forecast was exactly confirmed.

The most widely quoted definition of Operational Research is that given by the American scientist Charles Kittel. Its techniques, he said, "are those of the competent scientist applied to large-scale human operations as a whole, with the aim of fitting the operation to its purpose and of measuring the effectiveness with which the operation is carried out."

In fundamental research, as car-



CHEMICAL DETECTIVE

"COUSIN desperately ill in Europe. Must locate quantity of nitro furan at once. Can you help?"

Besppectacled Dr. Martin H. Heeren, 38, flipped the telegram from New York to his desk, crossed to a filing cabinet, riffled some cards, and put in a long-distance call. Within hours he was able to wire the Manhattan businessman the whereabouts of the lifesaving drug in Europe!

A hundred such jobs weekly are routine for Dr. Heeren, director of research and head of the National Registry of Rare Chemicals, a free service for scientists and laboratory technicians sponsored by the Armour Research Foundation at Chicago's Illinois Institute of Technology. The only "detective agency" for tracking down obscure compounds and drugs, NRRC bulges with data on the world location of more than 10,000 hard-to-find chemicals.

The idea for a central exchange to uncover rare chemicals for baffled scientists struck German-born Dr. Heeren five years ago after he'd spent a month telephoning, writing, and wiring supply houses in search of an ingredient vital to the development of an insect killer. Backed by the Armour Research Foundation, Dr. Heeren next prevailed upon 2,500 laboratories throughout the world to send him their formulas, and today NRRC is a boon to test-tube manipulators everywhere. Recently, for example, a Danish biochemist wrote of his futile scouring of Europe for pyrimidines cytosine and 5-methyl cytosine. Dr. Heeren sent him accurate information on U. S. sources by return mail!

NRRC's reputation among scientists is, in fact, so high that Dr. Heeren has a peculiar problem:

"Our worst worry right now is these," he says, indicating a stack of letters covered with chemical symbols. "These are the many frantic requests for theoretical compounds—compounds which don't even exist outside the fertile imagination of the chemist!"

—Ralph H. Major, Jr.

ried on in the university laboratory, the usual aim is to isolate some factor for intensive study. Further work is normally necessary, of course, to apply the new knowledge.

In Operational Research the concern is with the application of new knowledge and the development of better forms of organization to promote the over-all efficiency of any existing organization. Among British scientists who are particularly interested in its peacetime industrial application is Sir Henry Tizard—the man who, the day after a heavy blitz on London, assembled the radar designers, fighter pilots, air marshals, and administrators, to thresh out successfully the problem of the defense of London. Chairman of the new Committee on Productivity and responsible for both military and civilian research, Sir Henry believes that Britain can step up her industrial output 50 percent by using modern scientific methods.

Working closely with him is the 1947 Nobel Prize winner Sir Edward Appleton, secretary of Britain's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. With 14 national research establishments under its direction, this Department also encourages industries to form coöperative research departments of their own. Thirty-nine industries—including the cotton and boot trades, which I have mentioned—have done so.

Thus all along the line brains are at work on Britain's key problem of increasing productivity with limited available manpower and raw materials. In the food industry quick-freezing methods are stopping the restriction, or dumping, of herring catches during periods of glut. The fish are cooled immediately after landing to 0 degrees in 60 to 90 minutes and stored at -20 degrees for as long as nine months. Losing none of their freshness, they can be taken from storage and kippered or tinned as needed.

In the iron and steel industry the substitution of one waste product for another is saving cattle food. In tin-plate manufacture a material known as "wheatings" (wheat offals) is used to polish the surface. Because wheatings are good cattle food, chemists

looked for a substitute and found it in the waste shives produced in the retting of flax.

It costs the British Museum thousands of pounds sterling to rebind its myriad volumes. The leather often becomes powdery and useless in 30 years. The Leather Manufacturer's Research Association has found that the rotting is caused by sulphuric acid, which comes from the sulphur dioxide that pollutes town atmospheres in the foggy discharges from chimneys. As a result, a new "protected leather" has been developed. It can be made to last more than half a century.

A new building material called Pyrok, now in use after two years of research, may well mean new shapes for British homes, with their shells completed at a fraction of their present cost. Pyrok is a surfacing material, made of Portland cement, lime, and vermiculite, which can be sprayed up to eight inches thick on wire mesh. It can be applied to almost any surface, takes one coat after another without waiting, sets in 50 minutes, takes nails or screws, and can be cut with an ordinary saw.

BECAUSE of its great fire resistance, Pyrok is likely to revolutionize fire, protection of buildings. For instance, a wood board was coated to a thickness of just under one-eighth of an inch and subjected to a blow-lamp flame for two and a half hours. The Pyrok surface remained in place, and the wood beneath was only slightly charred.

While the natural scientists are developing new materials, the social scientists are at work on new organizational forms, working, for example, to secure maximum efficiency in the Government's executive machinery. Recently, they reorganized the system for issuing passports, which can now be obtained in 48 hours rather than weeks. The Passport Office Staff, moreover, has been cut from 1,100 to 700.

In all fields today, scientific method—under the special guise of Operational Research—is penetrating. It is Britain's guaranty that she will pull through, other things being equal.

HE'S 'ROBBIE'

To All Vancouverites!

BLIND MERRILL C. ROBINSON IS
AN INSPIRATION TO THOSE WHO SEE.

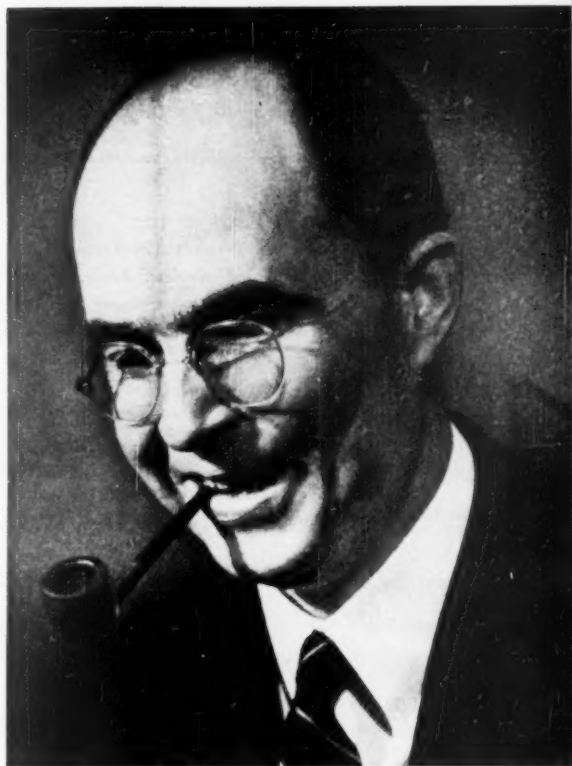
IF YOU ATTENDED a meeting of the Vancouver, British Columbia, Rotary Club and had a chat with its 1948-49 President, you'd be likely to notice a number of things about him. His soldierly bearing, for example, or his friendliness and pleasant smile. But it is possible you wouldn't discover he is totally blind! Wearing glasses and equipped with artificial eyes which seem to survey everything and everybody, Captain Merrill C. Robinson—"Robbie" to all Vancouver—gives strangers no hint of his handicap.

Perhaps that's because he doesn't think of his blindness that way. As he puts it, "I'm not conscious of any disability. In fact, it's difficult for me to realize I am sightless. The thought rarely occurs because everything and every person is visualized in my mind's eye. If I concentrated on my blindness, there would no doubt be a terrible blackness."

"Robbie" took the first step toward forgetting his sightlessness in the hell of Vimy Ridge during World War I. At one moment he was a stalwart, 18-year-old sergeant-major—the youngest in the Canadian Army; in the next, an exploding German shell had blown out both his eyes and smashed one leg—and, oddly enough, he was worrying about the leg! His eyesight was gone—hopelessly gone; but the leg—well, maybe the doctors could do something about that.

That was the kind of constructive thinking which served the young veteran well as he set about the task of fitting himself for an active career. True, he had the choice of a financially secure life on the fairly adequate pension then paid to totally disabled soldiers by the Canadian Government—but that wasn't "Robbie's" way: he wanted to be useful, and today he is famous as a champion of the blind and the Number One public-spirited citizen in British Columbia.

"Robbie's" long road back to normal living began at St. Dunstan's Hospital for Blind Sailors and Soldiers in England, a few months after he was wounded. There, in the company of about 500 similarly afflicted young men, he learned to read Braille, engaged in such sports as rowing and bicycling, and became expert in physiotherapy—a profession he practiced for many years in Victoria, particularly in veterans hospitals. He found a bride at St. Dunstan's, too—pretty Miss Langley-Fraser, of London, who was serving as a volunteer nurse—and, upon his release, took her to live first in Ontario and later in Victoria and Vancouver.



Here's Canada's youngest sergeant-major in World War I. Blinded in battle, he hit the comeback trail with outstanding courage.

There he is national director of the Institute for the Blind in Western Canada, a full-time job which, nonetheless, does not prevent him from taking part in dozens of public-service activities. For example, he was once general chairman of Auxiliary Services for enlisted men and women, in which 56 organizations were involved, and in 1940 he was invited by the Minister of Defense to form the first Citizens' Rehabilitation Council. During World War II he was identified with the National War Finance Committee and the Citizens' Defense Committee, and in 1943 was made a member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. A Rotarian since 1931, he has served twice on his Club's Board of Directors, and as First Vice-President, and was elected President by acclamation for 1948-49.

Between times, "Robbie" also manages to sandwich in a few sporting activities, such as mountain climbing, cycling, and fishing!

"Being blind doesn't mean helplessness, but merely inconvenience," says this outstanding Canadian. "While loss of sight has disadvantages, it has compensations if one has imagination." He even jokes about it, recalling the time he bumped into what he thought was a fur-coated lady, begged pardon, and learned he had tipped his hat to a horse!

—ALEC R. MERRIMAN

You Are the Merchant: What Would You Do?

Here Are Essential Facts of the Case: A 14-year-old boy is employed evenings after school at odd jobs. He comes from a large family of children and his earnings supplement the family's income. One evening it is discovered that he has picked up money (value \$10) which inadvertently had been left on the counter. He spends it to take a girl to dinner and a dance. He denies the theft at first, but finally admits it.

Suppose you are the merchant. What would you do? Call the police? Fire him? Tell his parents? His school principal? Lecture him privately or before other employees? Make him pay back the money? Give him extra work to earn it? What?



1. While the boss's back is turned, the young employee pockets a \$10 bill he has spied.

I Have Faced It

*Says Edward A. Simmons
Drugs Retailer
Trenton, Ont., Canada*

IN MY 29 years as a professional retailer I have faced two or three situations identical to the one in this case and have learned that the first requirement is deliberate sane thought on the part of the employer. Well may it be based on Rotary and humanitarian ethics.

A quiet, private talk with the boy comes next, and, if advisable, a call to the boy's parents without the boy's knowledge. I say "without the boy's knowledge" because in one instance I asked a lad to bring his parents to me. Fearing their wrath, the boy ran away instead—and gave his parents and me great concern. He returned safely but cold and hungry five hours later.

Surely no publicity should come out of the occurrence if the boy is to be rehabilitated, and surely there should be no lecturing. Also, other employees should be kept out of the picture.

I believe, too, that a condition of the lad's reinstatement should be his making restitution in whatever way is convenient or even difficult. If extra work be available, I think it is good to give it to him, and gratifying if he discharges it well.

One can be foolish in retaining an employee and rash in discharging him. The boy's attitude is the governing factor. I have kept in my employ, with satisfaction and pride, boy employees who, once at least, started down the wrong road. I repeat: The boy's attitude is the important thing, and I would be guided by it, not only in his conversation, but the early days of his reemployment.

I'd Call in the Law

*Answers Fred DeArmond
Author
Springfield, Missouri*

I WOULD turn the boy over to the law. If this were his first offense and he appeared contrite, I would recommend clemency to the court. I would ask that he be paroled in my custody, and I would agree to let him remain on his job, subject to future good conduct.

This would be the hard way for me as the employer, but it seems to me the best way.

If the boy had been guilty of delinquencies—such as being repeatedly late to work or disrespectful to a superior or if through carelessness he had broken a valuable showcase window—I would admonish him. But when he steals money, that is altogether different. It is a crime,

against which we have laws for protection. As a good citizen, it is not in my province to forgive a crime. That is a thing for the authorities to decide. Besides, a judge, particularly in a juvenile court, is better able to handle such cases than the rest of us.

When a boy is taken to court where he sees the majesty of law at work, and feels himself restrained by a uniformed policeman, the seriousness of what he has done comes home to him. The strong deterrent of society's official displeasure has been exercised.

Youth, like men, take the line of least resistance. If it seems easy to get something for nothing, if there is no penalty for getting caught in sin, the temptation is often too great. But if this course is shown to be really the hard way, the resistance to temptation is strengthened. Because that is the extent of a great many men's honesty—the conviction that it pays.

Another Chance, Certainly!

*Says Aage E. Jensen
Coal Distributor
Holbaek, Denmark*

MANY merchants would at once dismiss this young man. I would not. As a Rotarian, I would feel it my duty to give him an-



Photos: Don W. Sijler, staff photographer

2. That night the boy takes his girl to a dinner and dance and "blows" the stolen money. His employer, meanwhile, has noted the theft and linked him to it.

3. The youth denies the theft, then admits it. If you were the merchant, what would you do?

other chance, to counsel with him and try to guide him on the path of honesty and service.

The case is not merely theoretical for me. On more than one occasion in my many years in business an employee has stolen a small amount from me. In these cases I did exactly what I have said above that I would do. And with good results! New young employees who had made the one mistake became good trustworthy workers who never stole again. A second offense might prove too great a violation of my faith, and in that case I might have to dismiss the employee, but that is a problem I would meet when the time came.

A Superior Boy

Observes John Mackie
Cleaner and Dyer
Middlesex, England

IT IS EVIDENT this boy possesses three characteristics which place him above average:

1. He has courage and determination, being willing to undertake on top of his schoolwork an added task.

2. He has a spirit of independence. He must have known how difficult it was to make ends meet in the home. He worked in the evenings to make money—not for the purpose of self-indulgence, but

for the same reason as expressed by Scotland's national bard:

*Not for to hide it in a hedge
Nor for a trained attendant
But for the glorious privilege
of being independent.*

3. He is self-sacrificing and considerate of others. Otherwise he would not have given up the company of other boys in the evening.

As these are the thoughts in my mind when the boy comes before me, what do I do? There come to me two stories in the old Book that help in my decision.

1. "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone." I decide against punishment in any shape or form.

2. The story of the blind man, very conscious and sensitive because of his blindness. The Healer, who could have given him immediate sight in the busy street, surrounded by the crowd, did something different, knowing the man's characteristics. "He took him by the hand and led him out of the city." And when they were alone, He restored his sight.

1. being closeted alone with this supersensitive lad, would try to paint for him the future if he did what was right, the consequences of his continued wrongdoing, then send him back to his work, expressing the hope that he would use those many good characteristics he possessed and justify the confidence I place in him.

Two Principles Operate

Notes J. Eric Cuthbertson
Boot and Shoe Retailer
Hobart, Australia

IN CASES of this nature there are two principles to consider: (1) "He who is without sin let him cast the first stone"; (2) everyone is entitled to a second opportunity.

Note that the boy did not plan to take the money and would not have if it had not been carelessly left on the counter. The crime was committed on impulse. No doubt the youth planned to take his girl out for the evening after the money was in his pocket.

In my opinion there is only one just and humane way to handle

How We Got the Photos

IT WAS the Rotary Club of Gary, Indiana, that provided the photos for this debate-of-the-month. Gary's Magazine Committee Chairman, Richard B. Sealock, city librarian, cast Rotarian Druggist Cloyd V. Carmichael in the rôle of merchant. The two handsome, highly honest young people are Clifford Maris and Antoinette Piontek, Gary students. Our thanks to all of them—and to the Hotel Gary for the cafe background.—Eds.

Human Nature Put to Work



After 18 years of answering calls to rescue children who have locked themselves in bathrooms and refused to come out, a Detroit fire-department captain has worked out this easy solution: Ascertaining the sex of the child, he goes to the locked door and, if it's a boy, calls, "Come out, little girl!" or, if a girl, "Come out, little boy!" The indignant culprit usually emerges promptly, because what girl wants to be called a boy, and vice versa!

—Fred Wruble, Marquette, Mich.



Our route boy regularly tossed our paper anywhere except on the porch. Cure: At Christmas we told him his dollar was "somewhere around the yard." It took him 25 minutes to find it—and our paper was left tidily at the door ever after. Maybe it wasn't such a subtle hint—but it was sufficient for a boy now and then.

—T. J. McInerney, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y.



People are insatiably curious. Good proof is in Whitakers, North Carolina, where there's a sign: "AT 30 M.P.H. YOU CAN DRIVE THROUGH WHITAKERS IN 2 MINUTES. TRY IT!" Nearly everybody does.

—Maurice J. Crump, Baltimore, Md.



Although confined on Welfare Island, New York, an accomplished firebug managed to set several blazes even in prison. This stopped, however, when someone suggested putting him to firing the boilers. No further trouble. Maybe there's a moral in this for those who are worried about juvenile delinquency, which often is simply the result of good but misdirected energy.

—Arnold Fox, Annandale, N. J.

Let's have your story. If it's used in this department, a \$10 check will be sent you (\$5 if it's from another publication).—Eds.

cases of this nature. Make them purely personal. I would take this boy into my private office, realizing that I was dealing with a future man and citizen and admitting to myself that his denial of guilt was nothing exceptional. Keeping the interview as friendly as possible, I would talk about his family, his future, the use of his leisure, the ultimate end of those who set out on the road of crime, the possibilities of full-time employment and advancement in our business. I might even promise him a position if he did his part and played the game.

Above all, I would make it an obligation to take a personal and friendly interest in the boy so that he would realize I was prepared to do my part.

If, after considering the full aspects of the case, it was felt that it was in the boy's interest to refund the money, this would be made possible without reducing the amount paid to his family.

This plan works. *I have used it.*

He'd Get a Lecture

From Chr. Bogh, Tobiassen

Men's Clothing Retailer
Kristiansand, Norway

IF I WERE the merchant and the errant youth my employee, most probably I should call the boy into my office and lecture him privately. If he had otherwise done his work satisfactorily and had behaved well, then I should be inclined to retain him and give him an opportunity to redeem himself. At the same time I should ask other employees to watch him in the future.

We Do It This Way

Reports Joseph A. Abey

Circulation Manager
Reading, Pennsylvania

LET me answer this one with a personal experience. As circulation head of a large city daily, I supervise 1,000 newspaper carriers and 50 newsboys who sell on the streets. Those 1,050 boys represent almost every social level in our community, and now and then some of them make mistakes.

A carrier collects \$5, let's say, from a customer who does not have exact change. The lad promises to return the change—but forgets. The customer complains to us, may even demand that we file charges against the boy. We don't. We call him in, talk it all over, and then send him back to the customer *alone* with the correct change. If the boy has spent the money, we permit him to draw the needed amount from the cash bond we carry on all our boys.

Pretty soft treatment? Let me tell you something: never once have I had to call a boy to my office for a second offense of this nature.

We have a more vexing problem in cases where boys steal bundles of our papers from street corners and sell them, but there again we give them another chance. About 25 percent of these lads repeat and in such cases we often permit a court record to be made, asking the judge to parole the boy to his parents. Only 3 percent of boys so paroled repeat.

As we at the Reading *Eagle-Times* look over our 1,050 boys, we see clearly that we're in the business of building manhood as well as delivering a newspaper. We have great faith in our boys and they rarely let us down. When they do, it's often because their parents would give us no help in our endeavor to straighten them out.

Give Boy a Chance

Says Antonio Armenteros S.

Merchandise Distributor
San Pedro de Macoris,
Dominican Republic

SOME time ago one of my employees stole a small sum of company money. I investigated and discovered the delinquent, but since I did not know the circumstances which occasioned the act, I decided to forget the matter. I did not inform the police or the young man's family, and I gave him an opportunity to show that the theft had been an impulsive act, offering him a chance to start anew. This gave positive results and today this man is one of my best employees. Just so, I would give the boy a second chance.

THE OBJECTS OF ROTARY

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

(1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.

(2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

(3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.

(4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

This Rotary Month

News Notes from 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago

April 1. To small boys the date means pranks. To President Angus S. Mitchell it means another birthday. His own. He will probably celebrate it with a full day at his desk...to which he will return that morning from a Club-visiting trip in the United States.

With Rotary travels in the Americas, Africa, and Asia behind him, President Angus now flies (April 12) to Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, France, England, North Ireland, Eire, and Scotland. In Blackpool, England, he will attend the Conference of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland April 29-May 2. In Scotland he will look up relatives. Thence back to the U.S.A. via R.M.S. "Caronia," reaching Chicago May 18. Then, the Board meeting...International Assembly...Convention. Whew! And happy birthday, indefatigable Angus!

New York News. Fred Waring and his orchestra and chorus will be there! The fact is these famed musicians will be the first number on the program at Rotary's 40th Annual Convention—New York City, June 12-16. That's the word fresh from Rotary's Convention office in New York's Hotel Commodore. Other program headliners just announced: Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, widely known speaker, author, and clergyman; Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts of America; Tom J. Davis, Past President of Rotary International. The U.N.'s Trygve Lie and Rotary's Angus Mitchell, as announced earlier, also will speak.

More than 2,000 On-to-New York Chairmen in Clubs and Districts are sparking attendance...which could top 20,000. Okeh—Madison Square Garden can handle it.

Scheduled Meetings. Foundation Fellowships Committee.....April 8-10....Chicago Board.....May 30-31.....Chicago

Welcome. Formation of new Club in Dar-es-Salaam adds Tanganyika (pronounced on page 64) to list of countries or geographic regions in the Rotary family. A salute to Dar-es-Salaam!

Termination. No Rotary Clubs and no Rotary District now exist in Czechoslovakia. Rotary's international Board terminated membership of the Clubs and voided the District number at its recent meeting for reasons explained on page 47. There were 31 Clubs in Czechoslovakia in 1947-48, those being the latest available figures.

Directors-Nominee. Board annually nominates four candidates for election to the succeeding Board. The current Board's choices for 1949-50 are Shapoorjee B. Billimoria, of Bombay, India; Adolpho Casablanca, of Rosario, Argentina; Ernesto Le Rouvillois, of Paris, France; and Curt E. Wild, of St. Gallen, Switzerland.

Date with the Future. Circle—if you haven't—April 30-May 7 on your calendar. Those are the dates for Boys and Girls Week this year. Several thousand communities will celebrate it, Rotarians spearheading or aiding the observances. For a picture of a typical Boys and Girls Week program, see page 40.

New Governor. Herbert William Broad, of Brisbane, Australia, is now Governor of District 56, a post he held last year. He replaces Reginald F. G. Fogarty, who has removed from the District.

Vital Statistics. On February 24 there were 6,694 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 323,000 Rotarians. New and readmitted Clubs since last July 1 totalled 209.



It's Named for

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

AN ATTRACTIVE NEW SUBURB FOR NEGROES IS RISING
IN ORLANDO, FLORIDA. ROTARIANS SPARKED THE PROJECT.

By J. N. Stonebraker

Business Counsel; Rotarian, Orlando, Fla.

TWO and a half miles out from the center of Orlando, Florida, a new suburb is springing up on the shores of a crystal lake. A cluster of 35 bright small homes has already formed in the tall pines on the tract. By 1950 it will contain 100 houses; by 1960 perhaps 1,000.

What makes Washington Shores—which is the name of this development—different from the new subdivisions which fringe most North American cities is that it is to be owned and peopled by Negro citizens.

That fact, you may be sure, has focused wide attention upon Orlando. With housing officials in Washington, D. C., commending "this high-class Negro project" as an outstanding model, and with inquiries pouring in from all corners of the land, we Orlandoans conclude that Washington Shores must, indeed, be without like in the United States, and we are happy to tell the story of it.*

Orlando—to orient you—is the largest inland city in Central Florida. One-fourth of the State's total population lives within its 75-mile radius area. Citrus is our Number One industry. We have about 15,000 Negroes living within the city limits.

It was one of these Negro citizens who, one Saturday night four years ago, went to his white em-

ployer with his pay envelope in his hand. "Mr. Graham," he asked, "would you hold back a part of my pay every week? I want to save to buy a house. I want a decent place to live, where I can get away from drinking and gambling."

John Graham, tile contractor and Rotarian, was happy to cooperate, and offered to help his employee find a home when the time came. When, at last, the time did come, John Graham learned (1) that all property in our large Negro area is rental property owned by white landlords, (2) that these landlords would sell only at exorbitant prices, and (3) that there was no other place in Orlando where Negroes could buy or build.

Stymied, John told us about it at our Rotary Club one Wednesday in 1946, and the Club set up a Rotary Committee. With John, as Chairman, that Committee stirred other groups to study the problem, Mayor Wm. Beardall naming four civic leaders to make recommenda-



The historic payday when Rotarian John Graham agreed to help an employee save for and find a house is reenacted by the two. Their quest resulted in Orlando's new subdivision for Negroes.

*For the story in detail, write the Greater Orlando Chamber of Commerce for its pamphlet *Washington Shores*.





tions. Many proposals came and went, but John Graham's Rotary Committee kept plugging away. Out of it all there emerged in 1947 a nonprofit corporation named Washington Shores, Inc.

With Orlandoans quickly subscribing more than the \$50,000 required for incorporation, Washington Shores, Inc., obtained a tract of 279 acres on near-by Lake Mann, subdivided it into 1,000 lots. As bonded Negro real-estate brokers, acting under the corporation's direction, began selling the lots, the city redrew its boundaries to embrace Washington Shores, brought out water mains, and began grading roads. The Federal Housing Authority earmarked \$500,000 for immediate availability and promised more as needed. Lots, including all improvements, sell for \$500 to \$700 back from the lake, and for \$1,500 at the shore.

Today, with the first unit of 100 houses going up, churches, theaters, and the board of education are buying lots—for Washington Shores is to be a complete community. There will, however, be no saloons, juke joints, and other unsavory places. A Negro committee, which acts in advisory capacity to the corporation, is most determined on that point.

The great Negro educator and leader Booker T. Washington, after whom Washington Shores is named, knew this part of the country well. We wish he could have seen what we are trying to do in Orlando. We think he would have been encouraged by it.



Of tasteful and varying design, Washington Shores homes are modern outside and in. No top limit is set on price, but most of the houses cost from \$5,000 to \$7,000. The new home owner above is an Army officer, the one below a partner in a taxicab company.



Photos: The author



The multiplication theory baffles some youngsters of good mentality. Here an instructor in U.C.L.A.'s Clinical School demonstrates it graphically as well as orally.

BIG ED Williams, 38, was a star refrigerator salesman in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He won sales contests without half trying and his bank account waxed fat with bonuses. But people whispered behind his back.

"Don't see how he does it. Ed is a good guy and a crack salesman—but he can't read or write a lick!"

Williams was smart. He relied on three things: a memory that gripped facts like a steel trap, a system of diagrams sketched in his order book, and the help of his wife, who came to the office at night and helped write reports. Words were just a jumble of letters and sentences were utterly impossible. In short, Williams was word blind.

Word blindness—known to doctors as *alexia*, or inability to read—afflicts perhaps 10 percent of the population. Such

persons may have the I. Q. (Intelligence Quotient) of an Albert Einstein, yet ordinary methods of instruction have not provided them with Plato's definition of an education: "Learning to use the tools which the race has found indispensable."

Until recently, partly because its causes are obscure, word blindness was held incurable, but, over the past 20 years, Dr. Grace Fernald, professor of psychology at the University of California at Los Angeles, has treated hundreds of victims at the psychology department's Clinical School and *never had a failure!*

Dr. Fernald, a small, kindly, graying woman in her 60's, lifted the iron curtain of word blindness—by accident: 10-year-old Lester, thought by his teacher to be feeble-minded, was sent to the U.C.L.A. psychology department for examination. Dr. Fernald tested him, found he had an I. Q. of 110, and sent him back to his class.

The very next day he returned with a note from his teacher, saying, "If he's not feeble-minded,

suppose you try to teach him something."

Dr. Fernald did try and it proved a most difficult task. Weeks went by and Lester learned absolutely nothing. Then, one afternoon at the blackboard, Dr. Fernald took the boy's hand and guided the chalk as he wrote the word "land." Next day she was amazed to note he could write "land" and even pick it out of a printed page.

"What did I do with Lester yesterday?" Dr. Fernald asked an assistant.

"You made him trace the word," was the answer.

In a flash Dr. Fernald saw that kinesthetic teaching—tracing words with the fingers—could accomplish the educational miracle that visual methods could not. It tied up with previous observations of William James and Dr. M. A. Binet that persons with actual brain injuries had learned to read "by an ingenious, roundabout way

Tracing the word over and over, the word-blind child learns it by kinesthetics, then files it in his word box.

They Think with Their Hands

'WORD BLINDNESS' KEEPS THOUSANDS FROM LEARNING
TO READ . . . BUT NOW COMES DR. FERNALD WITH A REMEDY.

By Andrew Hamilton

which they often discover themselves . . . [in which they] trace the letters with their fingers."

From then on Lester learned rapidly and, at the end of nine months, was returned to his class, a happy, well-adjusted youngster. Since then Dr. Fernald and her assistants have taught more than 1,000 persons, 25 percent of them totally word blind, to read, write, and spell by kinesthetic methods of instruction.

Because much of her work is still experimental, Dr. Fernald keeps her classes small, and there is always a long waiting list. During the Winter the Clinical School accepts about 20 children, while in the Summer months this is increased to 80 or 100 students. In addition, there is always a class of college-age scholars and adults. The children represent all income brackets and the adults come from many walks of life. Students have come to U.C.L.A. from England, Scotland, New Zealand, South America, and Hawaii.

Progress from zero reading level through four or five grades in a ten-month term is common. The best record made by a child is 7.9 grades, while an adult completed nine grades within six months. An 11-year-old who had learned

only five words in five years of regular school mastered 234 under Dr. Fernald's direction. A 17-year-old nonreader, after three months' training, was learning 73 new words a day.

Dr. Fernald does not accept nonreaders whose I. Q. falls below the normal 100. "It is to society's advantage to salvage the above-average children," she says. Her classes are often attended by children of superior mentality. One 10-year-old boy who could not read or write a single word before he came to Dr. Fernald proved to have an I. Q. of 177, which put him in the genius category. His tragedy is apparent: even with a capacity for exceptional work he was doomed to frustration and bitterness.

"We start by telling the pupil that we have a new way of learn-

ing words," Dr. Fernald says. "We explain to him that many bright people have had the same difficulty as he has had in learning to read and have learned easily by this new method, which is really just as good as any other. We let him select any word he wants to know, regardless of the length, and teach it to him."

The teacher writes the word in large script on a piece of paper and the child traces it with one or two fingers, whichever is more natural. Best results are obtained with the fingers—not with pencil or stylus. At first the child may have to trace the word 50 or 100 times before the meaning penetrates.

The emotional impact of learning to read does strange and wondrous things. Eight-year-old David, son of a wealthy family,



Photos: Harry D. Williams



SENSITIVE FINGERS

JOHNNY'S mother removed the wrappings from the carved and inlaid box he had made. "Oh, Johnny!" she breathed at last. "It's beautiful!"

"Is it?" he answered wistfully. For Johnny was blind.

A man who can understand Johnny's frustration because he couldn't see what his own hands had made is Merrill A. V. Maynard, of Taunton, Massachusetts. Once able to see, he has been sightless since he was 16.

He praises all efforts to make blind people self-supporting. But people who don't see, he points out, like people who do, "cannot live by bread alone." They too need to satisfy their hunger for beauty. They should have opportunity to express their innermost longings. And one way is to write poetry.

So he started the Braille Poets' Guild to stimulate the reading and writing of verses.

Three years ago, Maynard began to publish *Inspiration*, the first and only poetry quarterly in braille. Printed on heavy, 11-by-13-inch paper, the magazine contains selections from the best current verse, the best poetry submitted by blind writers, editorials, and practical aids to the study of verse. Reader response, stimulated by occasional writing contests conducted by the magazine, has been enthusiastic and today more than 300 blind poets are active participants in the venture.

Thanks to the Guild and to Maynard's persisting efforts, an all-round program of writing, sharing, and judging creative poetry is being recognized as an ideal pursuit for the sightless. By releasing their stifled creative energies and permitting them to "see" their work, it provides a "lift" they have seldom experienced.

literally ran all the way home after his first day in the school. Flinging open the door, he shouted, "Mother, I'm not dumb—I wrote six words today!"

Eleven-year-old Bobby could write only the word "her" after six years in school and thought it meant "chicken." In the first day of remedial work, he drew an airplane on the blackboard and learned to write "propeller," "wheel," "tire," "aviator," "step," "canvas," "wire for tail," "run rudder," and "biplane." He was so excited over his new talents that he climaxed the day by learning "hallucination" and "Deutsch" in German script. That evening he walked all around the neighborhood, casually asking people if they knew how to spell "hallucination" and "Deutsch!"

During World War II the U. S. Army was appalled to find approximately 300,000 illiterates among its inductees. Some of these men had never had an opportunity to go to school, others were word-blind cases who couldn't learn through visual techniques. Special Army schools were set up where, in an intensive 12-week course, the men were taught reading and writing to a fifth-grade level. Performing their military duties half the day, the men attended class the other half, learning such useful words as "bar-racks," "rifle," and "chow."

In spite of a glowing record of success, it is only natural that some doubts should be expressed about Dr. Fernald's work. The long list of "miracle" cures, amply documented with progress charts and records of success in school and life cannot be challenged. But a few psychologists have been skeptical of the part which kinesthetic teaching plays in alleviating word blindness. They have protested that such techniques are not essential to the treatment of nonreaders, and one eminent Ph.D. has even suggested its protracted use may jeopardize the development of normal reading habits.

In recent years, however, the critics have been largely converted. Dr. Fernald likes to recall one specific instance. After a speech describing her work, a superintendent of schools in a Midwestern city stood up and wisecracked,

"Well, you may have children in California who can't learn to read by old-fashioned methods, but there aren't any east of the Rockies." The next Fall, Dr. Fernald had the pleasure of writing him that a child from his district had just been enrolled in her school!

Dr. Fernald has largely ignored criticisms of her work. Her full days and nights leave little time to answer would-be detractors, and so busy has she been in devising diagnostic, remedial, and preventive techniques that it was not until 1943 that she got around to publishing her first, full-length book, *Remedial Techniques in Basic School Subjects*.

"In recent years," she says, "we have attempted to meet the problem of school failures by substituting other activities for the basic skills. Our schools are loaded with unhappy youngsters who cannot read and who are attempting some sort of 'activity work' as a substitute. We have parents who are convinced their children are subnormal, but continue to exhort them to increase their ineffectual efforts. This great multitude of children can be made happy, useful members of society if we give them half a chance."

DR. FERNALD recalls with a chuckle the case of 17-year-old Albert, of St. Louis, Missouri, who was rated an "idiot" when a group test indicated an I. Q. of 37. Albert heard about Dr. Fernald's reading clinic, saved his money to go to Los Angeles by train, and asked the Travellers Aid to direct him to "the place where they teach a guy to read." Tested again, he was found to have an I. Q. of 108. He enrolled in the school and got a job washing automobiles to pay for a room and two meals a day. In ten months he was reading magazines and newspapers and quit school for a full-time job managing a movie theater.

Several months later Albert burst into Dr. Fernald's office and demanded to see the teacher who guided him through the Clinic. Why the hurry, Dr. Fernald wanted to know?

"The poor guy got his degree last June," said the former "idiot," "and can't get a job. I'd like to give him mine—I'm getting a better one!"

Peeps at Things to Come

PRESENTED BY HILTON IRA JONES, PH.D.

■ **Antipainting Paint.** Anybody who has tried to use "masking tape" which sticks down and protects the part you don't want to paint will appreciate a new liquid masking tape which can be painted on the areas to be protected, then—after the painting is done—stripped off. Yes, it's a plastic.

■ **Building Block Furnace.** A "unit" furnace, with interchangeable parts that can be added from time to time, makes possible an installation that can be later converted to a Winter and Summer air conditioner as money—and more gas and oil—becomes available. Just put in a furnace now, knowing that other units can be added later.

■ **Metallic Titanium.** It is clear from their melting points that of the "light metals," only beryllium and titanium would be significant for jet-engine manufacture. While we have had beryllium for some years, the fact that the ore is rare limits possible production in commercial quantities. Titanium, on the other hand, is present in enormous quantities in the earth's crust—the problem has been how to get it in metallic form. The seventh most common ore, there is more titanium in existence than lead, zinc, antimony, tin, nickel, copper, gold, and silver combined. The known deposits of rutile and ilmenite, the ores from which titanium comes are tremendous in the United States and Canada. At any rate, this light, high-melting-point silver-white metal will soon no longer be a rarity, for commercial extraction from its ores is an important milestone recently announced.

■ **Heat Saver.** Most stoves and furnaces lose a surprisingly large proportion of their heat up the chimney. To cut this heat loss, a unit has been devised which is easily installed around the chimney pipe. Whenever the air surrounding the pipe reaches 110 degrees or more, a blower pushes the warm air that would otherwise be lost back into the room or back into the hot-air furnace (if you have that kind) or to a garage or some additional room.

■ **Synthetic Gasoline.** The development company announces that the use of a new process for manufacturing synthetic gasoline will be licensed to anyone desiring to use it. Two great plants, which are expected to turn out more than 300,000 gallons daily each, are being built in Texas and Kansas. The pilot plants, located in California, produce about 500 gallons of synthetic gasoline a day. This process can use various types of gas, coal, or heavy fuel oil as raw material. It bears but little resemblance to the old process developed by

the Germans. The investment cost for a given capacity is approximately one-third of that of the German process, and the over-all cost of making gasoline is said to be about one-fourth of that of the German method. The cost has been reduced to a point where the synthetic gasoline can be competitive with gasoline made by modern refinery methods. Best of all, the new process gives a very high quality gasoline with an octane rating of 80 or higher in comparison with the old German process, which gave products of an octane rating of 20 or lower.

■ **Sunburn Protection.** The effectiveness of all sunburn creams is due to the efficiency of the "solar shield" chemicals they contain. Now comes a pair of new ones said to be from two to eight times better than any of the commonly used. They are the ethyl- and the methyl-paradimethyl-amino-benzoates. These compounds are less likely to deteriorate in the presence of direct sunlight, air, and moisture than most solar shields used to date. They can be easily used in ointments, lotions, or solutions and are not irritating to the skin, yet permit tanning. This results because the chemicals shut out only those portions of the spectrum which cause sunburn, but leave some which cause tanning.

■ **Sand Roads.** Crushed stone and gravel used with asphalt or cement for making durable roads have doubled in cost in the U.S.A. during the last eight years, while the cost of trucking them has trebled. A new process uses the materials—dirt, sand, clay—on hand. First used in Alaska in 1943, it has been continuously improved since. By this process, permanent paving is made out of the soil and dirt found in secondary roads, highway shoulders, and private

driveways. The only thing brought to the site for this process is an asphalt emulsion and a powder. The asphalt emulsion is the only form in which the asphalt can be properly used to penetrate the fine particles of the soil. While it does make a satisfactory blend, it takes a long time to set up properly, a disadvantage which is overcome by the use of a powder applied to the asphalt emulsion-aggregate mixture. The resulting pavement supports light traffic immediately and heavy trucks within a few days. Even beach sand may be used, and such roads have withstood heavy traffic for three years without change.

■ **Wax Extender.** A chemical company has recently developed chlorinated bi- and polyphenols which seem capable of replacing many types of the scarcer and more expensive waxes, such as carnauba, which are used in fine automobile, wood, leather, and linoleum polishes. Carnauba wax has become increasingly expensive since the war, and a suitable wax extender, if not a substitute, is sought.

■ **Fastest Camera Shutter.** The fastest camera shutter known to science, capable of operating at a rate of 100 million frames a second, is some 25,000 times faster than the fastest motion-picture camera commercially available. The secret of the device lies in the so-called Kerr cell, placed between two polarizing plates so set that polarized light emitted through the first is in the wrong plane to pass through the second. When high voltage is applied to electrodes in the Kerr cell, the polarization of the light is immediately altered to synchronize, allowing the light image of the subject being photographed to pass the second plate and on through the camera lens to the film. By controlled timing of the voltage, photographic records with an effective exposure time of one-hundredth of a millionth of a second have been obtained. The camera is designed for use in studying certain rapidly changing phenomena which heretofore could not be observed and recorded accurately.

■ **Electronic Counter.** To count a stack of paper with a new simplified, high-speed, electronic counter, the package is riffled or otherwise handled to provide a steplike ledge and a tiny, ruby-tipped hand-operated stylus detector is passed down the tiny steps and the counter records each step regardless of how fast the hand moves. It will, it is claimed, count up to 1,600,000 a second—obviously much faster than an operator could move his hand over a bunch of paper edges. The new counter can also be used for the automatic packaging of pills, buttons, bottle caps, and other small articles. It eliminates the time required and the inaccuracies of a weighing scale. In steel mills the new instrument is used to pile sheets in desired quantities and measure linear footage with unflinching accuracy.

Letters to Dr. Jones may be addressed in care of THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.



He's helping to make a world. This workman is spraying the gores, or world segments, with a colorless lacquer to prevent damage to the map surface while the gores are affixed to the globe.

Looking at Movies

'CHOOSE' ABOUT YOUR FILMS? LET OUR
REVIEWER HELP . . . AND NOTE THE HANDY KEY.

Key: Audience suitability: M—Mature.
Y—Younger. C—Children.
—Of more than passing interest.

★ *The Boy with Green Hair* (RKO). Pat O'Brien, Dean Stockwell. Director: Joseph Losey. Drama that sets out, on behalf of child victims of the last war, to appeal through parable for an end to war and intolerance. Its story: An orphan who has found a happy home with an elderly Irishman is frightened by talk of new military preparation, comes to feel that he is one with war waits abroad. Then one day his hair turns green, and because he is therefore "strange," he learns what intolerance means, tries in his puny way to fight both evils by talking against them.

Certainly a "different" film, and sympathetically handled. But its message somehow comes out vague and unresolved, as if the makers couldn't quite make up their minds as to what they were trying to say. Some sensitive presentation of human relationships, particularly those between the man and boy. An earnest effort that didn't quite come off. **M, Y, C**

★ *Day of Wrath* (Danish film; titles in English). Preben Lerdorff. Lisbeth Movin, Sigrid Neelund. Thirkild Roose. Produced and directed by Carl Dreyer. Drama revealing how earnest, sincere people in the 17th Century could believe in witchcraft, and what anguish witch burning caused both victims and perpetrators. Philosophically this is a study of the forces of good versus evil as evidenced in individuals and their behavior. A middle-aged pastor is tormented in soul because he has failed God by hiding evidence that his young wife's mother is a witch, and denounced as a witch another old woman who knows his secret. The latter's dying curse pervades the remaining tragic events: the wife falls in love with the pastor's son, wishes her husband dead. He dies and the son turns on her; in remorse and fear she admits evil powers, gives herself over to the stake.

A somber, plodding film that is absorbing to watch, yet heart rending. Its most unique contributions are in the composition and lighting of scenes, like Rembrandt paintings, and in the use of close-ups of facial expressions to convey inner thoughts and emotion, so that dialogue is superfluous. **M**

The Dark Past (Columbia). Lee J. Cobb, Nina Foch, William Holden. Di-

rector: Rudolph Mate. Melodrama. Psychiatrist ponders the "why" of erratic actions of escaped killer who has cowed his family and guests, taken over his weekend cottage as a hideout. He finally gains the criminal's reluctant confidence, delves into his past, comes up with an answer that ends the man's wild nightmares, explains his compulsions, and has him ready to surrender when the posse arrives.

Another "psychology and crime" film, but more unsensational and, to the layman at least, more convincing than the usual effort. Moves logically, with consistent interest. **M, Y**

★ *Flaxy Martin* (Warner). Elisha Cook, Jr., Dorothy Malone, Zachary Scott. Melodrama. Beautiful woman, mad for riches, plays along with mob leader, helps him remove from the scene anyone who seems likely to thwart their evil designs. In the end she turns on him, but also gets her just desserts when the mob's lawyer finally sees the light, responds to proddings from his latent conscience.

Seldom has such an assortment of depraved humanity appeared in one production, or the motives of screen characters been so obscure and despicable. An utter waste of time and talent. **M**

★ *A Letter to Three Wives* (20th Century-Fox). Jeanne Crain, Linda Darnell, Kirk Douglas, Paul Douglas, Thelma Ritter, Ann Sothern. Screen play and direction by Joseph Mankiewicz. Comedy. Three small-town housewives

(country-club set) one day receive joint note from local chamber who grew up with their husbands and whose very name has always rendered them starry-eyed, informing them that she is running away with one of their spouses. Cleverly devised flashbacks then reveal to audience the basis for each wife's fear that the husband in question might be hers.

In these vignettes of modern marital life there are some of the most incisive portraiture, wit, and social comment the screen has offered for a long time. Some of its satire—on daytime radio, for instance—is sharp and effective. *Delightful adult comedy.* **M**

★ *Mexican Hayride* (Universal). Bud Abbott, Lou Costello. Farce. As usual, Costello takes the rap for Abbott's misdeeds, but his dumbness pays off in the end. Here they are in Mexico, where Costello tangles again and again with a bull in the arena (courtesy of trick photography), with pursuing F.B.I. men, lovely señoritas, etc., etc.

Consistently foolish, entertaining if you take gaily in your stride wisecracks based on stupidity, pratfalls, and slapstick galore. **M, Y, C**

★ *My Own True Love* (Paramount). Phyllis Calvert, Melvyn Douglas, Philip Friend, Wanda Hendrix. Drama. Shattered British pilot, returning from heart-rending experiences in Burma, is unable to establish friendship with inarticulate father, finds understanding only with young woman to whom his father is engaged, selfishly insists he wants to marry her himself. Through her level-headed efforts, and his father's gesture of sacrifice for him, he finally regains perspective and stands on his own feet.

A sincere effort to look at the "misunderstood" veteran, handled with sober good taste. However, it frequently bogs down and muffles its dramatic opportunities. More treatise than drama. **M, Y**

★ *Paisan* (Italian film; in English and Italian, with titles when needed). Director: Roberto Rossellini. Drama. Six episodes reveal different facets of Allied



A scene from *A Letter to Three Wives*, Twentieth Century-Fox comedy. Miss Lockhart says it contains some of the most incisive portraiture and wit on the screen.

push north through Italy, and of the accompanying activity by partisans.

Acted in the main by G. I.'s and non-professional Italians, episodes are frequently disjointed, unclear, but always real and absorbing, each sequence conveying a sense of what war actually must mean to those who fight it and those who have it thrust upon their doorsteps. Simple, unglamorized, done with an obvious understanding of human beings and compassion for their suffering. Chosen on most "best" lists for 1948, film will probably be shown more widely than is the usual foreign film. Its director also made the excellent *Open City* of some time ago. **M, Y**

The Red Pony (Republic). Louis Calhern, Myrna Loy, Peter Miles, Robert Mitchum. Produced and directed by Lewis Milestone. Based on Steinbeck novelette. *Drama*. Life on small California ranch of about 40 years ago—particularly as experienced by a small boy who learns what sorrow is when his beloved pony dies, regains interest when the horse-and-boy-wise ranch hand promises him the offspring of his own prize mare. There are other phases, too—the discomfiture of the old grandfather who finds that the tales of his plains-crossing now only bore listeners; the tragedy of a father who feels a stranger to his son. In technicolor.

A warm, friendly film, in no way outstanding, but done with sympathy and leisuress. Although it is rated for children, parents should be warned that one sequence involving a fight between the boy and a buzzard might prove too frightening for particularly sensitive youngsters. **M, Y, C**

Shockproof (Columbia). John Baragrey, Patricia Knight, Cornel Wilde. *Melodrama*. Earnest young parole officer takes one of his charges into his home to care for his blind mother, falls in love with her, marries her in spite of parole rules, then gives up political ambitions to flee with her when she accidentally shoots tormentor from her former days.

Not quite so sensational as the *résumé* sounds; in fact, earlier sequences have an unusual ring of authenticity. With melodramatic final events omitted, this might have proved an honest, convincing film. As it is, not very believable, and for the most part of only mild interest. **M**

Slightly French (Columbia). Don Ameche, Dorothy Lamour, Willard Parker. *Comedy*. The old plot about the producer who sees talent in slangy, astonishingly frank small-time performer, secretly trains her to be an actress and a lady, palms her off as just in from Paris, sees her save the show which the real French actress left in a huff—then lets romance end the deception.

A trite plot, but done glibly, spiritedly, so that it is good fun throughout, even taking some satiric digs at movie making itself. **M, Y**

That Wonderful Urge (20th Century-Fox). Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney. *Comedy*. Reporter who said nasty things



Paisan, meaning "comrade," is the title of an Italian film widely hailed as among 1948 "bests." In this scene a "G. I." is lecturing a Naples boy on the evils of theft.

about spoiled heiress falls for her on first meeting. They vie to see who can be meaner to the other, but all the time, if you know your movies, you safely are predicting the happy romantic ending.

Behavior that would be revolting on anyone else is only cause for admiration here, for these are the traditional movie hero and heroine. Trite situations that you may find funny for a while, but probably will discover are simply tedious if not actually annoying before the end. **M, Y**

Three Godfathers (MGM). Pedro Armendariz, Ward Bond, Harry Carey, Jr., John Wayne. Director: John Ford. *Melodrama*. Fleeing into waterless waste after bank robbery, three ill-assorted bad men stumble onto covered wagon whose horses and owner have perished. The lone wife is in childbirth. After she dies they take the child with them further on their perilous journey. Two die of thirst and exhaustion, the other reaches civilization to give himself and the child up to the law on Christmas Eve.

Some of the most magnificent, convincingly arid, and desolate scenery ever put on the screen has been wasted on a story and performances sentimental, unmotivated, at times downright silly. Director Ford's famed skill at establishing mood is evident at times, but it too often dissipates itself in establishing embarrassingly dubious religious symbols and parallels. *Disappointing*. **M, Y**

Yellow Sky (20th Century-Fox). James Barton, Anne Baxter, Gregory Peck, Richard Widmark. Director: William A. Wellman. *Melodrama*. Gold hoarded by aged prospector and granddaughter in ghost mine on edge of salt desert becomes the key to division into good and bad of gang of bandits, former Union Army men, who, dying of thirst, stagger in after flight across desert to which they were driven with bank loot by Army detachment. They fight it out

bloodily to the death, with the "good" ones, of course, surviving.

All the ingredients of the traditional western are here, plus a harrowing and convincing picture of the desert trek that almost equals that in *Three Godfathers*. Magnificent outdoor backgrounds for a tough, spirited action film, exciting and suspenseful. **M, Y**

Among other current films, these should prove rewarding:

FOR FAMILY: *Deep Waters*, *Fighting Father Dunne*, *Fighter Squadron*, *Give My Regards to Broadway*, *Henry V*, *The Hills of Home*, *I Remember Mama*, *Life with Father*, *Melody Time*, *Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House*, *Nanook of the North*, *Olympic Games of 1948*, *The Overlanders*, *Rachel and the Stranger*, *The Search*, *The Secret Land*, *So Dear to My Heart*, *The Tawny Pipit*, *The Tender Years*, *Thunder in the Valley*.

FOR MATURE AUDIENCE: *The Accused*, *All My Sons*, *Another Part of the Forest*, *Apartment for Peggy*, *Canon City*, *Four Faces West*, *Great Expectations*, *Joan of Arc*, *Hamlet*, *I Know Where I'm Going*, *Johanny Belinda*, *Live Today for Tomorrow*, *Pitfall*, *The Red Shoes*, *Red River*, *Shoe-Shine*, *The Snake Pit*, *To Live in Peace*, *La Traviata*, *The Treasure of the Sierra Madre*, *You Gotta Stay Happy*.

* * *

From advance reports, these will be very much worth considering:

Chicken Every Sunday (20th-Fox), comedy of domestic life in Tucson about 1900; *Command Decision* (MGM), from the stage play vividly portraying what war meant to the men at the top in a bomber command; *Louisiana Story* (Lopert), how a Cajun boy's life is changed when oil drillers intrude, made by Flaherty, documentary master; *Monsieur Vincent*, which won highest French cinema award in 1948, the story of a priest who dared people to serve the poor.

John T. Frederick

Speaking of Books—

ABOUT MEN WHOSE GOAL
HAS BEEN TO FURTHER THE PROGRESS
OF BUSINESS, ART LETTERS.

JAMES CASH PENNEY never wanted to be anything but a merchant. Of the many good stories told in Norman Beasley's *Main Street Merchant: The Story of the J. C. Penney Company*, one of the best tells how two women from a neighboring city went into a Penney store, not so many years ago, and were so pleased by the helpful attention they received that they wanted to commend the man who had waited on them to the manager. When they asked his name, he told them he was "just a Penney man."

"Even though you don't seem to want to give us your name," one of the women persisted, "I am going to write to the manager, and I am going to describe you to him. Medium-sized man, white mustache, blue eyes, a bright tie. . . ." Chuckling to himself, the helpful salesman bowed the ladies out. He was, of course, J. C. Penney himself.

One of the chapter headings in *Main Street Merchant* is "The Greatest Asset—Men." Mr. Beasley shows clearly how much of the remarkable success of J. C. Penney has resulted from his judgment of men, his skill in training men and in providing for their training by others, and from his policy of making every store "a project of interest" (to quote another chapter heading) for its manager and all its employees.

Main Street Merchant tells a remarkable story in a genuinely interesting way. It is not a first-rate job, either as biography or as history of the Penney Company: it lacks critical perspective, omits things the reader would like to know about, and is sometimes confused and repetitious. But it does bring out firmly the basic principles on which the Penney organization rests, thereby holding genuine meaning for every man of business. Also, as I said before, it contains a lot of good stories. The treatment of J. C. Penney's boyhood and early years is especially good.

Edward A. Filene was another poor boy who wanted to be a merchant, and succeeded. Gerald W. Johnson has written of him in *Liberal's Progress*, a book which he calls "a biography that is not

very biographical."

That is the kind of biography Filene wanted: a book which gives little attention to the events of his personal life, but a great deal to his ideas. Those ideas were important. Filene was a pioneer and leader in the formulation and application of the principles of the social responsibilities of business—to employees, to customers, to the community of which it is a part. Gerald Johnson's book is notably well written and well organized.

Pepperell's Progress, by Evelyn H. Knowlton, is the history of a business institution—the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, of Biddeford, Maine—for almost a century in which "dividends, wages, salaries, and taxes were regularly paid." It is, as the introduction states, "a record of business success, undramatic and prolonged success." Though "the drives of sex, the love of freedom, and the doctrine of universal economic salvation are not dragged into the story" (again I quote the introduction by Professors Gras and Larson, of the Harvard School of Business Administration), Mrs. Knowlton has given her book the human content which makes for sympathetic interest. She characterizes William Dwight, the handsome young man who became "a dominant figure in Pepperell's history," effectively, and others almost as well. Her writing is sound, unpretentious, easy to read.

All in all, this work combines thorough scholarship with general interest to a remarkable degree.

A British economist has provided some very significant information in *The Rubber Industry: A Study in Competition and Monopoly*. Careful examination of the predictable relation between production and consumption of rubber in the next few years, and of the problem of international control,



Self-portrait of George Catlin, painter of American Indians. Loyd Haberer relates the story of his romantic career in a new work entitled *Pursuit of the Horizon*.

gives this book thought-provoking content. Especial clarity in both organization and style gives its content accessibility and appeal.

* * *

George Catlin's life purpose took hold of him when as a very young man he saw a group of plains Indians at a dime museum in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In *Pursuit of the Horizon* Loyd Haberer has told the story of the amazingly romantic career in which George Catlin realized that purpose as the first and greatest painter of the American Indian.

Catlin sought the Indians on their own ground—first in Eastern reservations, then in the West. He was on the first steamboat to ascend the Missouri River. For years he lived with Blackfeet, Mandans, Pawnees, Comanches. Always he painted with scrupulous accuracy details of costume, weapons, war paint, utensils, so that his hundreds of pictures afford the fullest and richest documentation we possess of Indian life. He worked persistently for better understanding of the Indians and for a more humane governmental policy toward them. In his later years he painted Indians in Central and South America.

Unfortunately, the author of *Pursuit of the Horizon* has not proved equal to his subject. His work is marred by inaccuracies, exaggeration, sentimentality. Yet his book will contribute powerfully to wider knowledge and greater

appreciation of the most picturesque of picture-making Americans; and the 17 large illustrations of representative Catlin paintings are a real delight and will be remembered for a long time.

Very different in text and tone—as in the texture of the career it describes—is James Thomas Flexner's *John Singleton Copley*. From his mother's tobacco shop in the slums of Boston, Massachusetts, to a fashionable and prosperous studio in London, England, was in its way as remarkable a journey for Copley as was Catlin's pilgrimage for him—or, for that matter, as remarkable as the careers of Penney and Filene. Copley grew up in 18th Century Boston, where good painting was practically unknown. When a picture of his was brought to England, Sir Joshua Reynolds could not believe that it was the work of an American.

Copley's portraits of Americans of the Revolutionary period—James Otis, John Hancock, and many others—constituted the first great achievement in painting

escape self-destruction. We must know and understand better the recorders of our experience. Scholars can no longer be content to write for scholars; they must make their knowledge meaningful and applicable to humanity."

This statement of convictions appears in the preface to the new three-volume *Literary History of the United States*, edited by Robert E. Spiller, Willard Thorp, Thomas H. Johnson, and Henry Seidel Canby, with Howard Mumford Jones, Dixon Wecter, and Stanley T. Williams as associates, and written by these seven distinguished scholars in the field of American literature and 48 other contributors. The principles so announced are realized in the work. Rigorous insistence on accuracy and completeness has shaped a work of permanent usefulness to students of American literature.

What must have been equally rigorous attention, on the part of the editors and their associates, to the even more difficult matters of style, tone, and method of treatment has produced a work that can be read with continuing pleasure. "The values as well as the facts" are consistently sought in nearly 1,400 pages about American writers and their work, from John Smith to John Steinbeck. The general reader will find in these pages a vastly rich experience. To the student this work, with its substantial separate volume of bibliographies, will be indispensably useful.

Another major contribution to better knowledge and understanding of "the recorders of our experience" is to be found in the new American Men of Letters Series. The first two volumes—*Henry David Thoreau*, by Joseph Wood Krutch, and *Edwin Arlington Robinson*, by Emery Neff—show that the books of this series will be based on thorough study and sound scholarship, but will be addressed primarily to the thoughtful general reader rather than the specialist in literary history.

Mr. Krutch has written the best book on Thoreau I have ever read. It is marked by extraordinary restraint in judgment and interpretation—an essential quality in treatment of the enigmatic human being who wrote *Walden*—but at the same time it is immensely human, wholly alive. It is unfailingly skillful in relating the events of Thoreau's life to the products of his creative effort, and—above all—it is the work of a man who knows enough of the world out of doors to understand (at least as nearly as anyone can) what that world meant to Thoreau.

Mr. Neff writes of Edwin Arlington Robinson, great American poet of our own century, from the vantage point of personal acquaintance and with the help of many of those who knew Robinson best. His book combines, as does Mr. Krutch's, sympathetic portrayal of

a man's life with discerning and genuinely helpful interpretation of his work. These books—as samples of a series for which some 20 additional volumes have already been announced—hold very fine promise of enjoyable and rewarding reading.

If you read *Little Women* in your youth or more recently, you will be deeply interested in the study which Sandford Salyer has made of Louisa May Alcott's mother in *Marmee: The Mother of Little Women*. This is a pleasantly written account of a remarkable woman, whose part in the achievement of her daughter was far from small.

If Herman Melville is your special interest among American writers, you will certainly want to see *Melville's Billy Budd*, by F. Barron Freeman. Mr. Freeman has provided a corrected and complete text of this short novel of Melville's previously available only in an imperfect version, and also some other new materials. His long introductory

Photo: Underwood



The man "who never wanted to be anything but a merchant"—J. C. Penney. Norman Beasley has written a biography of him and his retail organization.

on the North American Continent. Later he enjoyed a second substantial success in London, where as many as 60,000 came to see one of his pictures. Flexner writes of Copley's life and work with sensitiveness and economy, with discrimination and firm judgment, with vitality and humor. The generously ample and finely reproduced illustrations contribute greatly, of course, to the substantial satisfaction which this book affords.

"At mid-point, the 20th Century may properly establish its own criteria of literary judgment; indeed, the values as well as the facts of modern civilization must be examined if man is to



Edward A. Filene, pioneer in setting forth the principles of business' social responsibilities. Liberal's Progress tells something of him, much of his ideas.

essay is a most helpful discussion of Melville as a writer, fresh and sound in viewpoint and very ably executed.

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices: *Main Street Merchant*, Norman Beasley (Whitlsey, \$3.50).—*Liberal's Progress*, Gerald W. Johnson (Coward-McCann, \$3.50).—*Pepperell's Progress*, Evelyn H. Knowlton (Harvard University Press, \$5).—*The Rubber Industry*, P. T. Bauer (Harvard University Press, \$7.50).—*Pursuit of the Horizon*, Loyd Haberly (Macmillan, \$5).—*John Singleton Copley*, James Thomas Flexner (Houghton, Mifflin, \$7.50).—*Literary History of the United States*, Spiller and others (Macmillan, 3 vols., \$20).—*Henry David Thoreau*, Joseph Wood Krutch (Sloane, \$3.50).—*Edwin Arlington Robinson*, Emery Neff (Sloane, \$3.50).—*Marmee*, Sandford Salyer (University of Oklahoma Press, \$3).—*Melville's Billy Budd*, edit. F. Barron Freeman (Harvard University Press, \$5).



Mayor Norwood Wilson presents the key of the city to his student "understudy," Neal Petree, as others look on.

HOPEWELL

Does It Very Well!

IT'S A PRIZE WINNER
IN THE BOYS AND GIRLS WEEK
ANNUAL COMPETITION.

officers, served as substitute teachers, worked as newspaper reporters, etc. This was recognition of the fact that some of the youngsters would, in a few years, probably be filling such rôles as adult citizens.

This year, if hopes materialize, the local newspaper will be turned over to the students for a day—and merchants and manufacturers will invite them to come in and "take over."

The smaller fry figured in the lion's share of fun on the day reserved for recreation. There were marble tournaments, softball games, races, tennis, field events, etc., with dances for the teenagers topping it all off.

The National Committee announces the dates for the 1949 Boys and Girls Week are April 30 to May 7. The theme is "Building for Citizenship." Advance correspondence indicates that it will have the widest participation of any yet held.

It will have to go some to top 1948. Inquiries concerning the scrapbook competition came in from every State in the United States; from the Territories of

"NOSIR! No visiting around for you this month!" It was my Chief speaking, so I listened.

"You're to dig—dig up the real story of Boys and Girls Week. Because its headquarters are in Chicago, you'll do it right here."

I grinned because I already knew the story. I knew it's a Week—well, a special one for boys and girls and it's observed in several countries. And I knew—well, here my typewriter faltered.

So I dug. Dropping in at the National Boys and Girls Week Committee office at 35 East Wacker Drive, I discovered the affair started in 1920. Rotarians of New York City decided that good boys—they overlooked the girls—should get into headlines as well as the bad ones. They sponsored a mammoth parade of lads who trooped down Fifth Avenue with floats and flags and with bands blaring.

A year later five other cities were celebrating. The idea grew so fast a National Boys Week Committee was set up and by 1930 it was guiding annual celebrations in some 1,400 communities.

"Why can't Sis get in on it too?" the boys kept asking Dad. Or maybe it was the girls who spoke up. Anyway, the

inequity led to action. Now, as everybody knows, it's Boys and Girls Week. Actually, it's an eight-day week, with each day emphasizing a specific phase of good juvenile citizenship.

Rotarians are still active in the organization. For instance, our Immediate Past President, S. Kendrick Guernsey, of Jacksonville, Florida, is secretary. And Herbert J. Taylor, a Past First Vice-President of Rotary International, is chairman.

It is Herb who, out of his own pocket, pays for the silver plaques awarded to communities conducting the most successful Weeks. In 1948 the first prize winner for cities under 5,000 was Wildwood, New Jersey. Hopewell, Virginia, took honors in the 5,000-10,000 class. Spokane, Washington, led the big cities.

How did they do it? Fat scrapbooks stuffed with clippings and photos tell the story. Hopewell represented the medium-sized cities, so I dug into it. I found the observance was sponsored by the city department of recreation and parks, with Rotarian G. Bartow Harris heading the recreation committee.

High light of the week was the day devoted to careers, when the high-school students "understudied" various city



John Wellington shoots 'em straight! He won one of the titles at marbles.



Meet some of the Hopewell students who substituted for a day as city officials, etc. Rotarian Cashell Donahoe, school principal, is shown at the left in the back row.

Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico; from several Provinces of Canada; as well as from a number of countries that were not competing for the awards.

The 1949 observance is designed to focus very special attention of the public on interests, activities, and problems of youth. It calls attention to organizations and programs serving their needs, and seeks to arouse the interest of the entire community in supporting measures to strengthen and ensure the wholesome, purposeful development of all boys and girls.

Activities planned for the Week emphasize important factors in the growth of youth, including citizenship training, education, recreation, occupational guidance, home life, religious education, health and safety, understanding among nations and peoples, conservation of natural resources, and membership in boys' and girls' organizations. The suggested program:

Citizenship Day—Saturday, April 30.

Day in Churches—Sunday, May 1.

Day in Schools—Monday, May 2.

Health and Safety Day—Tuesday, May

3.

United Nations Day—Wednesday, May

4.

Careers Day—Thursday, May 5.

Family Day—Friday, May 6.

Day of Recreation—Saturday, May 7.

After studying the plans and checking the scrapbooks submitted in 1948, I am convinced there is no better time or way to call the attention of the community to its youth, to its obligation to youth and to the home and family and to the organizations serving their needs—the church, the school, and the youth-serving groups.

—Yours, THE
SCRATCHPAD MAN



Boys and Girls Week hops off to a good start in Hopewell with a teen-age dance, following an extemporaneous talk by the Mayor. . . . (Below) Two points for the championship girls' basketball team! The Hopewell girls defeated a Petersburg team.



Photos: (top p. 40) Coleman; (top) Scott; (all others) Evans



Rotary Reporter

BRIEF ITEMS ON CLUB ACTIVITIES AROUND THE WORLD.



Peterborough, Ont., Canada, Rotarians recently staged a party for a group of 150 "youngsters of yesterday," including the residents of two old people's homes. Besides the showing of movies and singing, there were treats for all.



Trois Rivieres, Que., Canada, Rotarians are backing the establishment of a center for the blind. Here President L. P. Carrette gives a check to John T. Hackett, head of the national program.

Schuss! It's Rotary Ski Week

As part of the "Grand Ski Week" at CHAMONIX-MÉGÈVE, FRANCE, the Rotary Club of CHAMONIX-MÉGÈVE invited Rotarians of the 48th District to a "Rotary Ski Week," with parties at three hotels in the vicinity. A special Rotary cup was offered for the best Rotarian skier in one of the races.

Overseas-ers See for Themselves

Many a student from overseas has found life more interesting, and far more pleasant, after contact with a Rotary Club. Students from outside the United States who are attending colleges in SIOUX CITY, IOWA, for instance, were entertained in the homes of Rotarians and fêted at a Rotary banquet. . . . Rotarians of SUNBURY-ON-THAMES, ENGLAND, had the time of their lives the other day at a party honoring students from other lands. Writing about it, a Club spokesman said, "The publicity man would doubtless say it was 'sensational, stupendous, colossal, an amazing show,' when describing the spectacle of a swarthy son of Essau dancing with an elegant daughter of Brazil, a young giant from Trinidad enjoying refreshment with a fair maid from Scandinavia, and a proud young Indian absorbed in conversation with a vivacious young Swiss."

Trees Will Feed 'Green Hunger'

Walcheren Island, on the coast of The Netherlands, was hard stricken by the liberation, for the low-lying land was inundated when the dikes were cut to aid the Allies in World War II. The flooding sea water harmed vegetation. To do something about the "green hunger" of the people on the island, a group of SHOREDITCH,

ENGLAND, Rotarians went to DORDRECHT and then to MIDDLEBURG, where they planted a row of "friendship trees."

Latin Americans Build Schools

The Rotary Club of TORREÓN, MEXICO, recently held a "Cotton Fair," from which funds for Club charities were realized. Half of the money will be used for the construction of schools, 35 percent will be given to the House of Benefit, and the remainder will provide school breakfasts for poor children.

The following Rotary Clubs have started the construction of schools in their communities: ZACATECAS, LAGOS DE MORENO, MANTA, and CIUDAD VICTORIA, MEXICO; GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR; and BARRETOS, BRAZIL. The Clubs of CAÑAR and MILAGRO, ECUADOR, and REYNOSA and DURANGO, MEXICO, have provided money to purchase books and other school supplies.

Tire Factory Is Inspected

It is probably safe to say that members of the Rotary Club of BRISTOL, ENGLAND, have a new appreciation of rubber tires every time they ride in a motor coach these days. The reason? Several weeks ago they were taken on a conducted tour of a factory where rubber tires are manufactured, and they were shown the various processes.

'Service above Self' at Fallon

The entire community has learned something about the spirit of Rotary in FALLON, NEV. Some time back the editor of one of the local newspapers had to submit to difficult and expensive surgery. Long illness had exhausted his own funds. Fellow



Rotarians of Burnwood, Australia, recently came up with a model program—one which will long be remembered, and one which won the plaudits of their wives. That's quite right; they had a style show that day, with living models who showed the latest in apparel.

Rotarians took the lead in providing cash, saying all local businessmen had gained through the editor's aggressive work in building up the town and its trade outlets. While he was hospitalized, his competitor, also a Rotarian, directed publication of both papers. The two had worked together for years on projects for community betterment.

Rotary Expounded Over a Garage

Fireside meetings are an ideal way to spread "the gospel of Rotary," as many Clubs have learned. Rotarians of EL DORADO, ARK., have an even better twist. Instead of holding these gatherings in the homes of members, they assemble in the room over a three-stall garage of one member. A selected group of the Club roster is invited to each of the sessions. Other members are welcome to join them.

33 More Clubs on Roster

Congratulations to 33 new Clubs, including three readmitted, which have recently been added to the roster of Rotary International! They are (with sponsor Clubs in parentheses) Rijswijk (Voorburg), The Netherlands; Vicenza, Italy (readmitted); Lorient, France (readmitted); Witham, England; Caicó (Natal), Brazil; Indio (El Centro), Calif.

Umtata (East London), South Africa; Mayajigua (Cibarién), Cuba; Arezzo (Florence), Italy; Ystad (Lund), Sweden; Kuttawa (Princeton), Ky.; Grand Isle (Golden Meadow), La.; Akron (Yuma), Colo.; Dar-es-Salaam (Nairobi, Kenya), Tanganyika; Salisbury (Great Barrington), Conn.; Paramus (Ridge-wood), N. J.; Friendsville (Grantsville), Md.

Harderwijk, The Netherlands; Saudárkrókur, Iceland; Biella, Italy (readmitted); Lonaconing (Frostburg), Md.; Erie (Monroe), Mich.; Umtali (Salisbury), Southern Rhodesia; Newton-Conover (Hickory and Lincolnton), N. C.; Penfield (East Rochester), N. Y.; Tiruchirappalli (Tuticorin), India; Bungay, England; Crediton, England; Great Dunmow, England; Marlow, England; Shepton Mallet, England; Trinidad (Santa Cruz de la Sierra), Bolivia; Altadena-North Pasadena (Pasadena), Calif.

Textile Mills Will Cure Ills

Rotarians of AMERICANA, BRAZIL, have constructed and equipped textile mills in their city. Profits from mill operations will be used to support a local hospital.

The Rollicking Eight Percolates

A group of clowning musicians, all members of the Rotary Club of COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., have established a considerable reputation during the past year or so. Playing home-made instruments made from a hat box, washboard, whisk broom, etc., they have given scores of performances. According to a Club spokesman, "they make plenty of noise, and before they have been around very long everyone is singing and 'forgetting any worries.'" In everyday life the musicians include a doctor, farm manager, druggist, post-



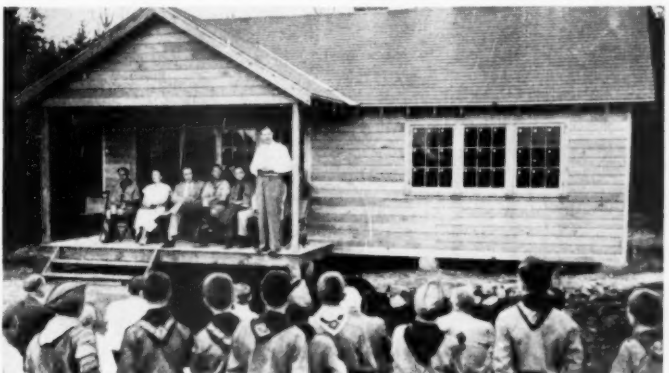
This is a photo of the presidents attending the annual civic luncheon given by Buffalo, N. Y., Rotarians for 17 service clubs of their city. Attendance topped 850.



Time for Spring training? Here's one of the teams in a baseball league for 8- to 12-year-olds sponsored by Montoursville, Pa., Rotarians. The project is in its third year.



Nothing relieves monotonous routine like a picnic at the river beach. That's what Rotarians of Wagga Wagga, Australia, provided for 150 wives and children of displaced persons from Europe, who are now living in a disused Air Force camp near-by.



Dedicated to the health of boyhood, this hospital and first-aid building was recently constructed by Rotarians of Schenectady, N. Y., and presented to the Boy Scouts of their county. Club President William A. Philo is seated third from the left.



A radio auction raised the \$24,450 which Stuart Donahue (left) is giving Wilmot Hall, representing a Presque Isle, Me., hospital (also see item).



Numerous useless presents are heaped upon B. C. Hurd, of Champaign, Ill., as fellow Rotarians vote him "king for a day," declaring his necktie to be the "loudest of the lot" worn that noon.



All is informality and fun—even to a visit to the nurse—at the 44-acre camp for crippled children which the Rotary Club of Cincinnati, Ohio, maintains. At one session in 1948 there were 105 tots.

master, high-school principal, athletic director, grocer, and telephone-company wire chief.

Radio Auction Aids Hospital By staging a radio auction recently, members of the Rotary Club of PRESQUE ISLE, ME., were able to realize approximately \$24,450 for a new heating system in a local hospital. It was a new venture for the Club, which sent two members to observe an auction in action in Canada, where such schemes have gained wide popularity. One carload of potatoes worth \$1,625 brought \$2,700. Unique among services sold was the baby-sitting plan of two members. One evening's sitting service sold for \$80 (see cut).

400th Anniversary Marked in La Paz The fourth centennial of the founding of the city of LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, was celebrated recently by local Rotarians. Present for the occasion was Dr. Enrique Hertzog, President of the Republic, and Rotarian Mamerto Urriolagoitia, Vice-President.

'Down Upside Were Things' Looking for a novel idea for an April Fool-er? Maybe you'd like to work out a program similar to the one the Rotary Club of GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS., presented two April Fools' Days ago—and still recalled with a chuckle. Though members had been warned in advance that "things looked upside down" they had hardly expected the closing song as the first item on the program. Then the speaker was thanked before making his talk. The business session was held backward, too. And when they finally got around to the meal, the dessert was served first and fruit juice last. A newspaper account of the meeting went the Rotarians one better. It printed the story backward.

Bricks and Stones Build Better Youths All types of youth organizations—Scouts, Campfire Girls, crippled children, blind, etc.—will benefit from the Nadelweiss Foundation which has been established in SAN BRUNO, CALIF., by the President of the SAN BRUNO Rotary Club, Henry Nadelweiss. The building, which will be built at the expense of the Club President,

will be turned over to Foundation trustees (members of the Rotary Club). It will also be used as the Club meeting place.

Construction is expected to be started soon on the \$50,000 boys' club center in WESTMOUNT, QUE., CANADA. The Rotary Club has already been given the building site by the city of WESTMOUNT. When completed, the structure will provide recreational facilities for some 400 youngsters. . . . The PORT ARTHUR, TEX., Rotary Club owns and operates three buildings, where five Scout units hold their meetings.

25th Anniversary for 39 More Clubs Silver anniversaries will be observed by 39 additional Rotary Clubs during the month of April. Congratulations to them all! They are Weymouth, Mass.; McGregor, Tex.; Tomah, Wis.; Royal Oak, Mich.; Starkville, Miss.; Camrose, Alta., Canada; Birmingham, Mich.; South Amboy, N. J.; Kenmore, N. Y.; Sayre, Okla.; Princeton, W. Va.; Oroville, Calif.; Elkton, Md.

Oberlin, Kans.; Colby, Kans.; Monticello, Ill.; Allegan, Mich.; Russell, Kans.; Cherokee, Okla.; Hampton, Iowa; Arlington, Mass.; Coatesville, Pa.; Quakertown, Pa.; Woburn, Mass.; Cobleskill, N. Y.; Waurika, Okla.; Granville, N. Y.; Kewaunee, Wis.; Urbana, Ill.; Franklin, Va.; Mechanicville, N. Y.; Murray, Ky.; Bristol, Pa.; Shippensburg, Pa.; Mullens, W. Va.; Oceanside, Calif.; Adel, Iowa; Mount Pleasant, Tenn.; Tenopah, Nev.

'Radio Station' Fêtes Ladies Everyone in McPHERSON, KANS., is still talking about a recent Rotary program which honored members' ladies. Theme of the evening was a "visit" to a radio-broadcasting station—with "give-away programs." The ladies came away loaded down with gifts ranging from toilet tissue to a \$25 bond, including scarves, flowers, candy, and electric clocks.

Interest Centers on Boys and Girls Regardless of the theme or scheme, Rotarians have been proving for years that they know the importance of aiding the citizens of tomorrow today. In SHAMOKIN, PA., for example, when the Rotary Club sponsored Boys and Girls Week last year,



46 representative youths from local groups and organizations were guests at the Rotary Club meeting, 188 students attended a career-day forum when Rotarians served as instructors, some 1,200 attended a dance given for the students of three high schools, and a series of ball games attracted as large a crowd.

In REIDSVILLE, N. C., the regular Mayor turned over "the keys to the city" to a student for a day, while other youths filled various city offices, as a part of the Week sponsored by the local Rotary Club.

Several weeks ago the WATSONVILLE, CALIF., Rotary Club paid tribute to the local high-school lightweight football team which had won its third successive league championship. . . . Two pig and two calf chains have been started by the Rotary Club of CHESTER, S. C., furthering an interest in an agricultural future among local members of Future Farmers of America. . . . During the school year 53 youths from UTICA, N. Y., and the immediate vicinity spend four weeks each as guests of the local Rotary Club. Each student so selected has a host representing the profession in which he is interested. Telling of the success of the plan, a Club spokesman declared, "I've seen professional men and men in other fields of endeavor scarcely eat a mouthful of their luncheon as they spend their time answering questions and giving advice to the young men to whom they play hosts."

In AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, as in other communities in that country, Rotarians are spending time, money, and energy furthering the "Heritage" movement which started during World War II to provide for the widows and orphans of victims of the conflict. When the AUCKLAND branch was formed in 1944, there were 120 widows and 265 children on the register. Today there are 262 and 450, respectively. The Rotarians provide Christmas and birthday gifts, counsel the youngsters on educational matters, and otherwise serve as "foster fathers."

CORINTH, MISS., Rotarians are proud of the Boy Scout troop they sponsor. During a recent "roundup," the troop secured the most members and won a new cooking outfit, promptly tried it out on a week-end outing. . . . Pride also swells the chests of SPRINGFIELD, SO. DAK., Rotarians, for four Scouts in the troop they sponsor were recently given Eagle awards. Two of them are sons of Rotarians.

Get Together in Fairer Weather

It's al-ways fair wea-ther when good fellows get together!

Several weeks ago HARRY E. ARNOLD, of BALTIMORE, Md., Governor of District 180, and a group of Rotarians and several of their wives made an air trip to HAMILTON, BERMBUDA, for an international meeting. They carried a book as a gift to the host Club from the Rotary Club of BALTIMORE, Md. A boat ride was part of the entertainment.

As a friendly gesture, the Rotary Club of EL CAMPO, TEX., recently repaid the Rotary Club of NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO,

for its hospitality by sending it a United States flag. . . . When Rotarians of CIUDAD JUÁREZ, MEXICO, paid a visit to the Rotary Club of BELEN, N. MEX., they were given the "keys to the city" by the Mayor of the host city. The travelers recently made an air trip to visit the Rotary Club of NUEVO CASAS GRANDES, MEXICO, holding a meeting in the plane.

Although no international borders were crossed, an international officer of Rotary—Director Leo E. Golden, of HARTFORD, CONN. [Continued on page 58]



Hot shots? Yes, indeed! These bowlers, representing the Rotary Club of Troy, Ohio, hit the maple pins so consistently that they won the District 159 championship even without their handicap.

Photo: Davis

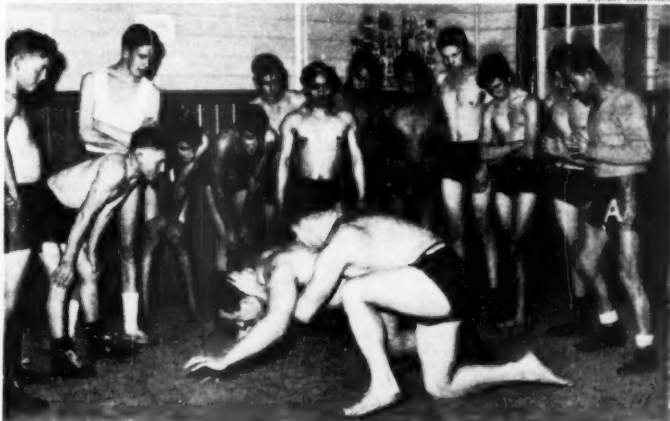


Smiles of pride are justified on these Winchester, Mass., Rotarians. The Club had pledged \$5,000 to aid a hospital building program and raised the funds in a year.



Dramatizing his drive for "Fourth Object Subscriptions," J. E. Dunaway, of Hawthorne, Calif., District 107 Chairman, rides his Palomino to Bellflower, where Rotarians pledged 100 percent participation. Here he gets a check from A. L. Hart.

Photo: Stuenkel



Auckland, New Zealand, Rotarians have long maintained an interest in the work of the Community Sunshine Association. Today nearly 400 youths participate in its sports and vocational program, 40 lads like these learning how to wrestle.



Step up and meet the Hird brothers! All are Past Rotary Club Presidents. They're Lewis, of New York City, and Henry and Ainsworth, of Passaic, N. J.



There is something family-like about the Waynesboro, Pa., Rotary Club, as the roster includes a father, R. R. Arthur (seated), and his three sons, R. Eugene, William H., and Richard R.



Marietta, Ga., Rotarians participated in the recent TB-VD tests made in a county-wide survey. Here Club Vice-President William Dunaway is needed.



Sidney McMath, Governor of Arkansas, is shown (right) presenting a plaque to Rotarian Ivan H. Grove (see item).

Scratchpaddings

WHAT ROTARIANS ARE DOING

FROM WHOM? A "Who-done-it?" mystery of a pleasant kind confronts the Rotary Club of Frome, England. Who recently sent it a parcel of food to be turned over to a needy family? That's the question. R. L. BUTTON, Secretary of his Club's Community Service Committee, would like to acknowledge the "very acceptable" gift on behalf of his fellows. In his letter requesting information, he noted: "Few overseas may have heard of Frome, which is a small town situated quite close to the city of Bath. Many from the States may include Bath in their visit to this country, and may we say that we should welcome them at one of our weekly luncheons, held each Tuesday at the George Hotel. . . ."

Helps 'Uncle Sam.' When the community of Oxford, Mich., found itself without a suitable building for a post office some months ago, things were "looking down." Then ROTARIAN GEORGE TUNSTAD came to the rescue and constructed a serviceable and excellent addition to the business block which now serves that purpose. Fellow Rotarians recently commended him in behalf of the citizenry.

Directors. At its January meeting the Board of Directors of Rotary International elected ERNEST LE ROUVILLOIS, of Paris, France, to membership on the Board for the period from January 24 to June 30, 1949. He is filling the vacancy created when CONRAD BONNEVIE-SVENDSEN, of Oslo, Norway, was named to fill the unexpired term of JAN V. HYKA, of Prague, Czechoslovakia, following the termination of the membership of the Rotary Clubs of Czechoslovakia, which had constituted District 66 (see "Board" item).

Rotarians Honored. HARRY C. COLEY, a Past President of the Rotary Club of Worcester, Mass., has been elected a permanent member of the board of trustees of Clark University. . . . IVAN H. GROVE, of Conway, Ark., was recently named "Arkansan of the Year" (see cut) in a contest conducted by a Little Rock paper. It was the second honor to come to ROTARIAN GROVE in recent months. He was given a new automobile by alumni and friends at a homecoming celebration last November in recognition of his 25 years as football coach of Hendrix College.

The White Plains, N. Y., Lodge of B'nai B'rith recently awarded the Americanization Citation for Meritorious Service to SILAS S. CLARK, Mayor of its

city. . . . DR. JOHN L. HILL, of Nashville, Tenn., a Past District Governor of Rotary International, has been honored by Georgetown College, in Georgetown, Ky., where he served on the faculty for 13 years, including nine years as dean. The new college chapel bears his name and contains an oil portrait given by the members of a Bible class which he has taught for many years. Incidentally, ROTARIAN HILL has a perfect-attendance mark of 23 years.

CODY FOWLER, of Tampa, Fla., is on the board of governors of the American Bar Association, representing the Fifth Judicial Circuit (the States of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas). . . . DON L. JONES, superintendent of an agricultural experiment station at Lubbock, Tex., has been named "Man of the Year in Texas Agriculture" for 1948. . . . HERMAN D. RUHM, of Columbia, Tenn., is included in the bluebook of engineering, *Who's Who in Engineering*, which has just come off the press.

KENNETH J. SMITH, an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Waterville, Me., has been awarded the Gold Cross for "Meritorious Service to Youth" by the Polish Government. . . . ERNST L. SKEEL, a co-founder of the Rotary Club of Seattle, Wash., and a Past District Governor, was recently chosen as his city's "Man of the Year." . . . COLONEL E. W. PALMER, of Kingsport, Tenn., a Past Director of Rotary International, received an illuminated scroll and an inscribed humidor containing his favorite cigars when he retired recently after serving as president of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults for the past nine years. . . . HAL A. McNUTT, of Stillwater, Okla., a Past District Governor, was recently given a Silver Beaver award in recognition of his Scouting activities.

GEORGE F. REISS, of Kendal, England, has been elected an Associate of the Ulster Academy of Arts. He is a maker of woodcuts. . . . JOHN W. BALLARD, of Kansas City, Mo., has been named to the board of directors of the Federal Home Loan Bank, serving five States.

Story Comes Out. People *do* remember good turns done them. CURTIS KINNEY, a Rotarian merchant of Mount Vernon, Ohio, found that out when he recently visited the Rotary Club of New York, N. Y. His guest that day was JULIEN BRYAN, who has done considerable work for the U.S.A. State Department in compiling documentary films. PHOTOGRAPHER BRYAN mentioned that ROTARIAN KINNEY had helped him greatly



Fowler



Le Rouvillois

several years ago in filming a series on the American way of life. CLUB SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT ARTHUR SCHWARTZ passed it on when introducing the Ohioan. Five films, he noted, were made in Mount Vernon, using local actors who worked gratis. The movies have been dialogued for 20 different languages, and reprints are still being shown throughout the world.

Movement. Rotarians of Montreal, Que., Canada, have been successful in enlisting the aid of many outstanding citizens in their community in promoting a project to aid crippled adults. CLUB PRESIDENT A. EDGAR WHITING presided over a recent organization meeting which was attended by representatives of service and civic groups in the city. Among the speakers was CAMILLEN HOUBE, Mayor of Montreal, who urged that the Federal and Provincial Governments be approached for support. J. ARTHUR LAPRES, Immediate Past President of the Rotary Club, was named president of the organization, which has as its aim the creation of a center where crippled adults can receive medical treatment and physical and vocational training so that they may become self-supporting citizens.



Hoube

'Sorry.' This correction recently appeared in a Rotary Club publication: "We hail H. K. listed as absent last week. He was present and we're sorry."

Repaid. ROY L. PATTERSON, President of the Rotary Club of Middletown, Ohio, is perhaps as ardent a supporter of the Rotary student-loan fund idea as one will find. He himself had help from the Hamilton, Ohio, Rotary Club during his student days. Are there any more Rotary Club Presidents who were once Rotary student-loan recipients?

Authors. *Bittersweet Moods* is the title of a booklet of personal poetry, prose, and photography which has been prepared by ADRIAN R. MACFARLAND, a member of the Rotary Club of Oakland, Calif. . . . W. ED. DAWSON, a member of the Rotary Club of Montreal, Que., Canada, has authored a book *What We Saw Abroad*. It is filled with photographs and description of a trip to Europe. . . . A booklet entitled *Religious Education for a Peaceful Society* has come from the pen of HORACE HOLLEY, a member of the Rotary Club of Wilmette, Ill.

Board. The Board of Directors of Rotary International met in Chicago January 24 to 28, and considered many important matters. Among the Board's decisions were these:

Accepted the sum of \$7,500 appropriated by the Rotary Foundation Trustees for the purpose of making a grant-in-aid to the United Nations to cover the cost of a repetition of the United Nations Intern Program next Summer.

Agreed to propose for consideration

at the 1949 (New York) Convention a Proposed Enactment to make the Aims and Objects Committee responsible for matters of International Service.

Adopted rules and regulations for the administration of the Rotary Foundation as drafted and approved by the Trustees of the Foundation.

Agreed to offer for consideration at the 1949 Convention a Proposed Enactment to amend the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International so as to provide greater flexibility in the chronology of Rotary International through removing definite dates for various events now stated in the documents.

Agreed to offer to the 1949 Convention a Resolution asking for approval, in principle, of a number of changes in the administrative procedure of Rotary International providing:

For a two-year period of service for Rotary International Directors. . . . For the appointment of Rotary International Committees on a "half and half" basis, half being named one year and half the next, each for two-year terms. . . . For a business Convention restricted to delegates, alternates, and proxies to be held in the even years (i.e., 1952, 1954, etc.). . . . For an inspirational Convention open to all Rotarians and their guests to be held in the odd years (i.e., 1951, 1953, etc.). . . . For the holding of a Council on Legislation in the odd years for the purpose of considering all Proposed Resolutions and reporting thereon to the delegates Convention to be held in the even years. . . . For the composition of a Council on Legislation upon a representative basis. . . . For the holding of District Conferences each year in September and October. . . . For the holding of District Assemblies each year in March-April-May.

(Note: No alteration in terms of office at the Club level is contemplated. This means continued annual election of officers in the Club.)

Agreed that the complete report of the Committee to Study the Method of Nominating the President of Rotary International shall be submitted to the 1949 Convention at a plenary session, together with a statement that it is the comment of the Board that the present method of nominating the President of Rotary International is an adequate method and that it should be continued without modification.

Decided that it is not within the intent of the Constitutional provisions

relating to honorary members that an honorary member shall be available for service on a Committee of Rotary International.

Amended the rules of procedure of the Canadian Advisory Committee so as to provide that only those Rotarians who have held the office of District Governor shall be eligible to membership.

Urges all Rotary Clubs and Rotarians to take an active and sustained interest in newly arrived prospective citizens of their respective countries and urge the departments of education in their countries and the local governmental units to provide educational facilities for such prospective citizens, if such facilities do not now exist.

Suggested to the Governors in the Continental European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Region that, in arranging for intercountry Rotary meetings to be held in their Districts, consideration be given to the housing of guests from other countries in the homes of Rotarians in the host city.

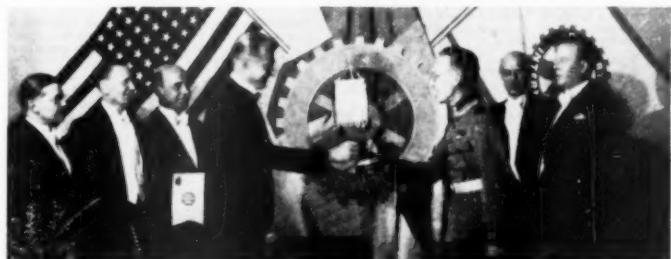
Agreed that, effective immediately, no Club shall be admitted to membership in Rotary International which does not agree to meet weekly.

In the matter of Districting, the Board regrouped the Clubs in Districts 47, 48, and 49 (France, Corsica, and Algeria) into five Districts. . . . Regrouped the

Photo: Rotarian Gavien McCullagh



There was fellowship to spare when 168 Rotarians from Berkeley, Calif., and ten surrounding Clubs recently travelled by special train to their annual intercity meeting in Reno, Nev.



Gamlakarleby, Finland, Rotarians pose with a banner of the St. Louis, Mo., Club. The U.S.A. seems close, they report, for nearly everyone in town has relatives there.



Type 100-100-900 (500),
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Clubs in District 64 (part of Australia) into two Districts. . . . Revised the boundaries of Districts 56, 65, 76, and 87 (part of Australia). . . . Regrouped the Clubs in District 151 (part of Michigan, U.S.A., and part of Ontario, Canada) into two Districts. . . . Regrouped the Clubs of District 165 (Georgia, U.S.A.) into two Districts.

Agreed to a renumbering of Districts effective July 1, 1949.

Agreed to offer for consideration at the 1949 Convention an Enactment to increase the annual subscription price of THE ROTARIAN Magazine from \$1.50 to \$2 in the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, and Cuba and other countries where the minimum postal rate prevails, and from \$2 to \$2.50 in all other countries.

Terminated the membership in Rotary International of the Rotary Clubs in Czechoslovakia for the reason that these Clubs have failed to submit semiannual reports for the past two semiannual periods as required, and have otherwise, insofar as the Board is able to determine, failed to give evidence that they are duly functioning as Rotary Clubs.

Agreed that it is to the best interests of Rotary International that in the future the International Assembly should regularly be held in Chicago, Ill., or in the immediate vicinity thereof.

Agreed that a provisional Rotary Club must have at least 20, but not more than 35, members on its charter list except in the case of a locality of 100,000 or more inhabitants, when 50 may be admitted as charter members. . . . A prospective locality to be considered for the organization of a Rotary Club must have available a minimum of 40 classifications from which to ensure the possibility of permanently maintaining a successful Club of at least 20 members.

Left in the hands of the President and Secretary for further analysis and study and subsequent action the reestablishment of Rotary Clubs in Japan, Korea, Germany, Austria, and the Saar Basin.

Modified the budget for THE ROTARIAN Magazine for this year so that the net estimated excess of expense over income will be \$48,000, and made minor modifications in the general administration budget of Rotary International.

Asked the Rotary Foundation Trustees to appropriate \$145,000 for Fellowships to be awarded for the school year beginning in the Autumn of 1949.

Asked the Trustees to agree to concur with the Board in asking for Convention concurrence in increasing the amount that may be spent from the corpus of the Foundation, as authorized by the Convention in 1948, to \$250,000 a year, in the light of the very favorable experience of the current year.

Adopted a modification in the rules of procedure for the European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Advisory Committee, whereby the Rotary Clubs from that region may nominate the Rotary International Director from that region.

Agreed that the 1950 (Detroit) Convention shall be open to delegates, alternates, and proxies of member Clubs.

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN

Modifications in Rotary Trends

[Continued from page 7]

Council on Legislation even in alternate years at the expense of the central organization.

All this brings up the matter of finance. A biennial administrative period would have reduced expenses so that certain modifications in the general administration could have been financed from the central funds. This could have been done without increasing the per capita tax. Now that the complete biennial plan is not to go forward, it means that so long as the present per capita tax is maintained, the suggested modifications will have to wait a more propitious time. The organization was fortunate last year, even with large extraordinary expenses, to have certain financial windfalls which permitted the organization to put upward of \$26,000 in its surplus. Everyone knows that costs have mounted enormously, but by dint of good management of all concerned it is possible this year, with the exception of the Magazine, to operate in the black. The costs of publishing magazines have increased so greatly as to cause most of them to increase subscription prices. Thus if THE ROTARIAN is to maintain its achieved standard of excellence, the subscription price must be increased and the New York Convention will be asked to authorize an increase of 50 cents a year.

A year ago we mentioned the trend for the funds of Rotary world-wide to be increased in restricted accounts. This trend has not changed appreciably during the year. As funds continue to be restricted in various countries, it will be necessary to utilize free money sur-

plus. If conditions improve within a period of seven or eight years, Rotary will not suffer administratively, even though its surplus will have been changed from free market funds to restricted funds. If the conditions continue for a longer period, serious problems will arise which can only be met by a modification in the per capita tax or drastic modifications in the administration of Rotary world-wide.

A very interesting development of the year has come about as a result of the desire of Clubs in Ibero-America and the Eastern Hemisphere to nominate their Directors rather than to have them nominated by the Rotary International Board of Directors as is now the case. With the help of the Advisory Committee in Europe, the Board has evolved a plan which will be given a trial on the Continent of Europe this next year, permitting the Clubs and District Conferences to make the nominations. If the plan is successful, then it can be extended to Ibero-America and the Far East.

A year ago there was reported the revived interest in some parts of the world—notably the Eastern Hemisphere—in regional administration of Rotary. Mention was made of the Resolution that the Rotary Club of London, England, was presenting to the Rio Convention to have a nine-man Committee appointed to study this trend. At Rio there was presented an amendment to the proposal which resulted in the Convention requesting the Board of Directors to distribute to the member Clubs before August 31 the report of the Re-



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A Suggestion—why not plan to visit Ontario on the way to or from the Rotary Convention, New York, June 12-16?

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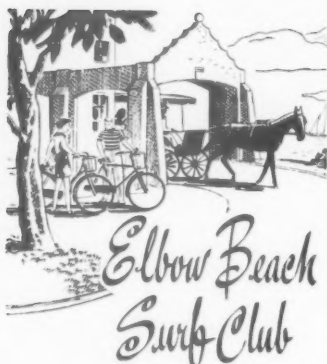
The Kiver-to-Kiver Klub

IF YOU'VE read this issue of *The Rotarian* from front cover to back, maybe you'd like to try these questions. You should be able to answer at least eight correctly. Check your results with those on page 58.

1. What percentage of the population suffers from alexia [word blindness]?
10. 20. 8. 17.
2. What is Pyrok, which is described by Maurice Goldsmith?
A garden spray.
A building material.
A quick-freeze fluid.
3. What is the total authorized capital of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development?
10 billion dollars.
8 1/4 billion dollars.
2 billion dollars.
4. Which Rotary Club started what is now Boys and Girls Week?
New York, N. Y. Chicago, Ill.
Hopewell, W. Va. Toronto, Ont.
5. The workman pictured in Peeps at

Things to Come is spraying parts for:

- A dressmaker's dummy.
 - A television set.
 - A world globe.
6. What is the highest point above the earth at which the atmosphere is still heavy enough for breathing?
Three miles. Two miles.
Thirty miles. Half mile.
 7. Approximately how many prairie schooners does Darrel Brady say were abandoned near Carson City, Nev.?
90. 3,000. 175. 2,000.
 8. Merrill C. Robinson is President of which Rotary Club?
Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Victoria, B. C., Canada.
 9. When was the Rosetta Stone found near the mouth of the Nile?
1799. 200 B.C. 1835. 1948.
 10. What makes the new subdivision in Orlando, Fla., different from others in most North American cities?
Owned and peopled by Negroes.
Houses are all "prefabs."



Elbow Beach Surf Club

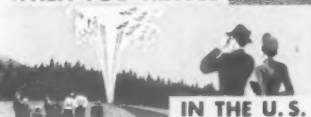
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writing Committee. That was done even though the job was incomplete, as previously explained. Because no action could be forthcoming immediately, the Rotary Club of London is again presenting the same Resolution to the New York Convention. This requests the Convention to authorize the Board to appoint a nine-man Committee, composed as follows:

Members	
United States	2
Canada and Newfoundland	1
Great Britain and Ireland	1
CENAEEM	1
Southeast Asia (or Middle Asia Region)	1
Far East	1
Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa	1
Latin America	1

The report of this Committee would be sent to the member Clubs before the first of February, 1950.

Thus the organization must now be prepared to determine whether it wants a single centralized administration, such as it has had for the past 44 years, or in its stead a series of regional units allied in some manner, perhaps on a federation basis.

Statements of a year ago, mentioned in THE ROTARIAN of May, 1948, are still pertinent and might now be reviewed. Basic is a matter of finance. Would

each unit supply its own funds and grant a small coverage to the international organization? The plan now in operation in Great Britain and Ireland might be the pattern wherein the Rotarians in that region provide to the central organization \$1.50 a year and finance their own activities. It should be observed that if this were done worldwide, some regions might have difficulty in having sufficient funds to operate and the functions of the international organization would necessarily be greatly modified.

Another trend which has developed within the year is for the organization to return to its simplified Aims and Objects Plan by having that Committee look after all phases of the Rotary program rather than to have special correlative Committees. This comes about from a duplication of effort and increased expense at a time when every effort is being made to operate within the present per capita tax. Thus the New York Convention is being asked to discontinue the International Affairs Committee. This does not mean that Rotary is abandoning international affairs, but, rather, asking the International Service member of the Aims and

A Man I Admire

A VICE-PRESIDENT OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

TELLS OF LUTHER BURBANK AND HIS INFLUENCE.



Tennent

"If I have to settle on one man whom I admire, let it be Luther Burbank," says First Vice-President Charles G. ("Buzz") Tennent. It is not a surprising selection, since Rotarian Tennent is himself a nurseryman and owner of the Tennent Nurseries, in Asheville, North Carolina.

"One could write volumes on Burbank's great contributions to mankind through his scientific experiments which resulted in creations ranging from exquisite beauty to commonplace practicality," comments this Past President of the Asheville Rotary Club and a member since 1935, "but I most admire him for his great character. He was simple, direct, and sincere."

"Buzz" Tennent heartily seconds the appraisal of Burbank by the late David Starr Jordan, biologist and educator. "He was sweet, straightforward, unspoiled as a child, and devoted to truth," Jordan wrote. "He never turned aside to seek fame or money or other personal rewards."

Burbank felt that whoever could

make two ears of corn or two blades of grass grow where only one grew before would deserve better of mankind and do more essential service to his country than a whole race of politicians. By crossing and selecting, he produced many marvellous plants, flowers, and fruits, such as the Shasta daisy, the plumcot, and the sweet chestnut tree. Says Nurseryman Tennent, "His life has always been a source of inspiration to me."



Burbank

Director Tennent, who was born in Asheville and graduated from the University of North Carolina, served as a second lieutenant in World War I and was later a captain in the North Carolina National Guard. He has been a member of the city school board, a trustee of the Asheville-Biltmore Junior College, and a director of the Buncombe County Nursery Schools, and is now a director of the Asheville Colored Hospital. First Vice-President of Rotary International for 1948-49, he is also a Past District Governor and Committee Chairman.

Objects Committee to be exclusively responsible for them.

The trend of having more than one Rotary Club in large metropolitan centers is receiving added impetus. Already there are 82 Clubs in the 900-square-mile London, England, area, and there are 18 in the Los Angeles, California, area. More Clubs relinquished territory this year to permit the formation of additional Clubs within their former territory. The Board of Directors at its January meeting adopted a resolution calling upon Clubs so situated to release territory to permit more men to have the privileges of Rotary fellowship and inspiration that have so greatly been appreciated by those of us who already have them.

The foregoing are a few of the changes in some of the trends mentioned a year ago. Progress demands change to take place in the administrative procedure in any organization. How much change depends upon the wishes of the members. Delegates from the member Clubs at the New York Convention will have ample opportunity to indicate their preferences. Thereafter the Board will follow through to the end that there may be presented to the Detroit Convention the detailed provisions to implement the principles enunciated at the New York Convention. In the meantime, still further modification in the trends will undoubtedly take place since in any organization as far flung as Rotary, there will never be complete state of finality. The ultimate is approachable if not achievable.

Want a Trip to the Moon?

[Continued from page 13]

is—speaking astronomically—close to the earth. It is also a satellite of the earth—therefore the gravity pull of the sun is not the complicating factor that it would be in space touring to, say, distant Mars or Venus. So near is the earth to the moon that as soon as a spaceship left the former's gravitational field it would enter the moon's. Thus, the problem merely is one of lifting—then being pulled.

It is this fact that makes a trip to the moon now merely as fantastic as a transatlantic flight seemed 20 years ago.

The path to be travelled by a moon rocket—the distinction between a moon rocket and a moon ship is simply that the latter is supposedly manned and the former is not—is a very shallow "S" curve.

Unlike the radar shot to the moon, the rocket shot to the moon would not be aimed straightly at our satellite—quite possibly the moon would not even be visible in the sky at the time the



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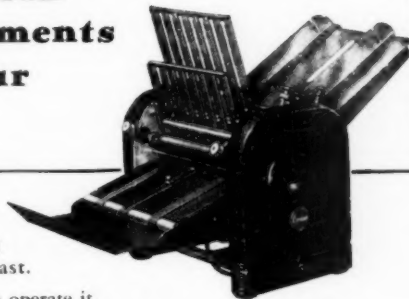
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rocket leaves the earth. The radar impulse needed all of 1¼ seconds to get across the 238,000 miles of void. The rocket would need 97 hours and some minutes, or about four days; naturally, it would point at a section of the sky where the moon will be four days later. The radar shot to the moon presumably required careful aiming. The rocket shot would not need such accuracy of aim. The moon's gravitational field will see to it that the rocket gets there.

In appearance an unmanned moon rocket, a rocket merely capable of lifting itself out of the earth's gravitational field and into that of the moon, would look like an enlarged edition of the German long-range rocket V-2. V-2 was 46 feet tall and weighed 12½ tons at take-off. The moon rocket would have to be about 100 feet tall and weigh some 40 tons. Precise dimensions would depend on some of the principles of engineering design. V-2 had an acceleration of one "g" at take-off; the moon rocket should have about three.

IT IS very easy to write down such a term as "effective acceleration of 3 g." Its actual meaning is almost fantastic. The letter "g" stands for "gravity"—meaning 32 feet a second a second of acceleration. Three "g" is 96 feet, and a rocket with 3 "g" would have a speed of 96 feet at the end of the first second. At the end of the second second the speed is 192 feet a second, at the end of the third second it is 288 a second. The speed increases by 96 feet a second for every second elapsed!

As the rocket lost weight because it consumed fuel at the rate of hundreds of pounds a second, not only would its speed increase, but even the rate of increase, adding increase to increase, second after second, as long as the howling blue flame emerged from the exhaust nozzle.

In the case of V-2 the burning time amounted to 68-70 seconds and the rocket by then had a velocity of 3,500 miles an hour. In the case of the moon rocket, more would be required—more time and, consequently, a higher velocity—a demand which is aided by the fact that the rocket, within a very few minutes after take-off, would have risen above even those vacuumlike attenuated outer layers of the earth's atmosphere.

The fuel supply would have to last for eight minutes at full flow for a moon rocket. After these eight minutes the velocity of the rocket would have reached a critical figure: 11,200 meters, or about 12,000 yards, or about seven miles a second.

This is the velocity with which a meteorite, falling from outer space, would strike the ground if there were no atmosphere in the way and if it had been without movement of its own relative to the earth before it started fall-

ing. This same velocity is what is needed to send an object from earth into infinity. It is the *velocity of liberation*.

The rocket, travelling up at the rate of seven miles a second, would not fall back just because its fuel supply is exhausted and the rocket motor is silent. The rocket would have amassed a velocity fortune to last for quite some time. A man who has amassed 7 million dollars is not bankrupt at once just because he fails to have a further income at that instant.

The rocket would continue on its path on momentum . . . but slowly, slowly, the gravity of earth would make itself felt even on a missile moving at such a rate.

Earth does not have its full 32-feet-a-second-a-second pull any more up there, but less—say, about 28 feet a second a second. As the rocket receded farther and farther, that figure too becomes smaller and smaller, a small velocity expense for the rocket which is so velocity wealthy. But over hours and days, even 27, 26, 25, 24 feet of velocity expenditure in fighting earth's diminishing gravity would begin to tell. The rocket would lose speed, not rapidly, but steadily.

Sixty hours out the velocity might have dropped to a mile a second. Eighty hours out and the velocity would be down to a figure which can be expressed in hundreds of feet. The gravity of the earth would begin to be feeble at that distance.

Three hundred thousand seconds out—not quite 83½ hours—and the rocket would be close to the line where the moon's gravitational pull overcomes that of the earth. But now the rocket's velocity would be down to 40 feet a second or less. All then depends on whether the rocket reaches that line with a few feet, or even inches, of velocity capital left.

IF ONLY a little were lacking, the rocket would begin the long fall back to earth, finally to strike the ground with close to 7-miles-a-second speed after a fall of several days. If the rocket could cross the line with a few feet or inches of velocity to spare, it would fall too, but this time toward the moon, being now in the field of lunar gravity.

About 50,000 seconds later, or just about 14 hours after crossing the "line," the rocket would crash on the moon, with an impact velocity of two miles a second.

It was the plan of the late Professor R. H. Goddard to load the rocket's nose with flashlight powder, so that the impact could be observed. An atomic bomb would produce a permanent mark, but it may be too heavy for the rocket to carry.

It might be simpler to use just a few pounds of an explosive like *tetryl* which will explode on impact without needing



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a fuse. That explosion by itself would probably be too small to cause a marking visible from earth, but it could be used to scatter ten pounds or so of a white powder like plaster of Paris over a considerable area, something which could easily be seen from earth, especially since the average color of the lunar rocks is a rather dark gray.

In itself the rocket shot to the moon might be considered useless; but that chalk mark on the moon would only be a kind of by-product, not the real result of all the work which would have to go into the moon shot. The real result would be the knowledge of how to build and operate rockets of such size, so that the moon rocket can be followed by the moon ship, the manned moon rocket.

The first moon ship would not even attempt to land on the moon; it would merely circle it and then, with another burst of rocket power, throw itself across the line back into the earth's field to fall back to earth. Landing on earth could be accomplished with little fuel expenditure by means of a complicated-looking but actually rather simple parachute maneuver.

Landing on the moon would require enough fuel to break a fall of two miles a second. For the return to earth, enough fuel would be needed to reattain a velocity of two miles a second. On paper all this works out to the conclusion that a moon ship which is to land on the moon and return would have to weigh 130 times as much at take-off as the nose section of the ship, which alone will return.

We can say with more than just reasonable certainty that the pilot could endure the trip to the moon, either with landing there or just the moon-circling

trip without landing, without any impairment to his health. And except for those first eight minutes of acceleration he would not even suffer any discomfort. An ordinary man distinguished by nothing more unusual than a sound heart can quite easily stand eight minutes of such acceleration. This has been proved by experiment. But we don't even need an experiment to know that we cannot build the manned moon ship with present-day fuels. And it is a small consolation to know that a rocket which could accelerate to 9½ miles a second (instead of "only" seven) would get to the moon in nine hours instead of 97.

We can try for the unmanned moon rocket within a few years—some scientists have suggested 25. After that we might be able to accomplish the trip around the moon without landing too, still without known present-day fuels. For actual exploration of the planets more powerful fuels will be needed. It seems probable that further research on those "fissionable materials" like uranium-235 and plutonium will provide the answer.

No, not this year nor the next will rockets reach the moon. But scientists look ahead. It was in 1905 that Einstein postulated his famous formula which led 40 years later to the splitting of the atom. So be not surprised that men of science are thinking of answers the moon might give to their problems. Astronomers, for example, vision observatories there from which to study the sun.

Then, too, there are the military men and the statesmen. They are discussing possibilities of bases on the moon from which rockets could be launched to control the affairs of men on the earth.

Talking It Over

[Continued from page 3]

and Chester counties of Pennsylvania. There are a few more in Lancaster County I will add this Spring when we can have better roads to get to them.

We have in Chester County the oldest covered bridge, still standing and in use, in the United States.

Covered Bridges? 'My Hobby'

Reports JOHN R. DOTY, Rotarian

Insurance Underwriter

State College, Pennsylvania

[Re: Let's Collect Covered Bridges, by Geary Bingham, Jr., THE ROTARIAN for February.]

I have collected pictures and printed material on covered bridges for the past several years. I find this a very interesting hobby and become amused at the variance in opinion by some of the writers.

It is my opinion the best book on covered bridges was written by Herbert Wheaton Congdon entitled *The Covered*

Bridge, with Alfred A. Knopf the publisher.

I am proud to say that my native State, Pennsylvania, has 242 covered bridges as of January 1, 1947, and is only surpassed by Ohio with 592 covered bridges.

'I Like My Town, Too'

Says MRS. MANDA HENDRIX
Dallas, Texas

B. M. Applegate's article, *I Like My Home Town* [THE ROTARIAN for January], appealed to me because I like mine, too—the quiet streets, the churches, and the friendliness. If we thought of all towns, large or small, as we think of ours, perhaps we'd grow in tolerance and understanding.

When we left the small town where we had lived 20 years, to move 400 miles away, it was a wrench to part from our friends, and we dreaded living among strangers who couldn't remember us in our youth. But after a few lonely days in the new town we realized people are the same everywhere, for neighbors and church workers came calling, clubs opened their

doors, and we were soon made part of community life.

And the Rotary Club, with its "Service above Self," led the way. If we were all Rotarians in spirit, everyone the world over could live the good life!

'Return to Ideals Overdue'

BELIEVES DON RUSSELL
Author and Newspaperman
Elmhurst, Illinois

I found interesting reading about the Battle of Bull Run in the article *Episode in Virginia*, by Harold Bradley Say [THE ROTARIAN for January], especially as the *Civil War Round Table* has just printed an article of mine, *Lincoln Organizes an Army*, which took Bull Run as its terminus.

Our recent wars have lacked much of the humanity and amenities illustrated by this article. A return to those older ideals is certainly overdue.

I am sure my friends among Civil War enthusiasts will be interested in this article.

Re: 'Of the People . . . ?'

By J. L. ROSSER, D.D., Rotarian
Clergyman
Bristol, Tennessee

In THE ROTARIAN for February, Albert L. Walters traces Lincoln's phrase "Government of the people, by the people, for the people" through Theodore Parker to Daniel Webster in 1830.

In a notebook of mine I find this recent entry: "We quote eloquently and frequently the phrase 'of the people, by the people, for the people' and attribute its creation to Abraham Lincoln in his justly famous Gettysburg address. As a matter of fact, that phrase is 539 years old. In John Wycliffe's introduction to his translation of the *Bible*, published in England, occur these words: 'The *Bible* is for the government of the people, by the people, and for the people.'"

I failed to note the source of my information. Now let some Rotarian who has access to a university or theological seminary library verify the truth or falsity of the statement.

And Another . . .

From PAUL V. BARRETT, Rotarian
Personnel Manager, Ohio Oil Co.
Findlay, Ohio

I noticed in THE ROTARIAN for February the little feature concerning the expression "of the people, by the people, and for the people." It has always been my understanding that this phrase was used either by Tyndale or Wycliffe in the preface of his English translation of the *Bible*. . . .

And Still Another . . .

By HERMAN ELIOT SNYDER, Rotarian
Rabbi
Springfield, Massachusetts

In THE ROTARIAN for February appears *A Famous Phrase and How It Grew*, with reference to the phrase "government of the people, by the people, for the people." The phrase goes much further than 1830.

The words will be found in the preface to the first English translation of the



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Bible, dated 1384. In that 1384 preface appears this statement: "This Bible is for the Government of the People, by the People, and for the People."

The use of this phrase by Webster, Lincoln, and others would indicate that they were literally readers of the Bible "from cover to cover"—including the preface.

Durant Remark 'Shocking'

Says LOUIS A. WALKER, *Rotarian Insurance Underwriter*
Rockland, Maine

Will Durant's remark on page 10 of THE ROTARIAN for January [History in a Capsule] drawing an analogy between the historical significance of Helen of Troy and the slogan "to make the world safe for democracy" is rather shocking. Both, I take it, were popular exciters to promote commercial wars, in Mr. Durant's opinion.

I had supposed that the First World War was really waged as a defense of our country and our way of life. The implied assertion that it was a struggle to eliminate a commercial rival and that President Wilson's phrase was bunk for popular consumption would seem to require some support.

Our beautiful statue in Augusta, Maine, depicting a soldier of that war standing pensively as in meditation, should have for its inscription, "In memory of our fallen comrades who died to eliminate Germany as a commercial rival of these United States."

I cannot really believe that Will Durant holds so cynical an opinion in spite of the meaning of his words.

Preserve Silence on Deed

Says ADOLFO CASABLANCA, *Editorialist Governor, Rotary District 30*
Rosario, Argentina

[Re: You're the Newspaperman, symposium in THE ROTARIAN for March.]

Since the deed has not had any consequences, an elementary discretion ad-

vises silence as to names and even as to the act itself. Only a morbid desire for sensationalism would provoke the publishing of details, news that would require an exaggeration, since the action lacks objective importance. The publication of the names and details would only hurt the family affected without benefit to anyone, since it is not an event of such magnitude that would offer teachings for the good of public security.

'Faith of Religion Unrecognized'

Notes G. BROMLEY OXNAM, *Bishop Methodist Church, New York Area*
New York, New York

You have rendered all of us a great service in bringing to our attention the highly significant recommendation of the distinguished committee which reported to UNESCO [War Is Not Necessary, THE ROTARIAN for November]. I wish these propositions might be read from every pulpit, studied in every school, and understood in every home.

It is to be regretted that the faith of religion is apparently unrecognized, and the extraordinary contribution of the churches to peace unrecorded. Of course, these gentlemen were sociologists, psychologists, and journalists, and perhaps it was felt they should hold to propositions within their own fields.

Follow-up on Cupid

From HENRI BARBET, *Rotarian President, Albert Godde Bedin, Inc.*
New York, New York

Although I am a resident of the United States, I maintain contact with the French Rotary Clubs. Upon my last visit to Lyon, I was shown a clipping of *Rotary Helps Cupid* [page 52, THE ROTARIAN for December]. This item was most interesting to the Rotarians of Lyon, and they asked me to communicate their congratulations to the bride from Lyon who is fortunate enough to settle down in Texas.

Rotary Foundation Contributions

The contributions of 38 additional Rotary Clubs had been made to the Rotary Foundation on the basis of \$10 or more per member by mid-February. This brought the total number of 100 percent Clubs to 1,672. Since July 1, 1948, Rotary Foundation contributions had exceeded \$209,000. This includes contributions to the Paul Harris Memorial Fund, the Relief Fund, and the General Fund of the Foundation. The latest contributors (with numbers in parentheses indicating membership):

ARGENTINA

Caucete (16).

AUSTRALIA

Footscray (74).

BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro (238).

CANADA

Sudbury, Ont. (66); Cardston, Alta. (37).

CUBA

Jatibonico (12).

NEW ZEALAND

Te Aroha (30); Dunedin (120).

PERU

Miraflores (23).

UNITED STATES

Lebanon, Ohio (47); Arcata, Calif. (43); Lafayette, La. (95); Willard, Ohio (37); Birmingham, Mich. (69); Athens, Ohio (44); West Carrollton, Ohio (37); Roncerverte, W. Va. (41); Astoria, Oreg. (39); Brunswick, Me. (70); Loyalton, Calif. (24); Easton, Md. (76); Sibley, Iowa (41); Ashboro, N. C. (74); Alliance, Ohio (106); Cochran, Pa. (21); Columbia, S. C. (186); Le Mars, Iowa (38); Bluffton, Ind. (54); Kentland, Ind. (31).

Cicero, Ill. (53); Portland, Oreg. (383); New Iberia, La. (56); Glencoe, Ill. (30); Gilman, Ill. (33); Berne, Ind. (26); Hamlet, N. C. (26); Amherst, Mass. (71).

VENEZUELA

La Guaira (17).

2

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2

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Song fests enliven the weekly outings Alpena, Mich., Rotarians give each Summer for crippled children, who once each week broadcast over a local radio station.

Rotary Reporter

[Continued from page 45]

—was the main speaker at the recent intercity meeting held in SCRANTON, PA. His topic was "Operation Peace."

Practically all members of the Rotary Club of CHINO, CALIF., recently journeyed 204 miles to attend an intercity meeting in BLYTHE, CALIF. As the guests approached the city, they were met by their hosts, and a 40-car parade was staged through the streets.

Barbecue Helps Spread the Word

Barbecued beef, baked beans, and other prized food fare recently helped Rotarians of NEVADA, Mo., in their efforts to become better acquainted with local farmers and those associated with the farming industry. Hosts and guests met and ate on a farm and a speaker outlined progress of the county's "G. I. on-the-farm" training program, pointing out that 122 war veterans are enrolled in the program, 35 of whom have already purchased their own farms.

Photographs Tell Rotary History

FULLERTON, CALIF., Rotarians have no difficulty keeping their Rotary history straight, for prominently displayed on one wall of their Club room are the photographs of Past Presidents of Rotary International, Past Governors of their District, and Past Presidents covering the 27-year history of the Club.

The Good Work Keeps Growing

SEBRING, FLA., Rotarians derived great satisfaction out of their International Service project last year when they shipped 12 cases of warm clothing to the Rotary Club of MAUBEUGE, FRANCE, for distribution to the needy. It was thankfully received and a correspondence has since been maintained. Recently the French Club sent seven glass ashtrays inlaid with the Rotary emblem as a further "thank you." Two were given to honorary SENIOR Rotarians and the others were auctioned off, bringing about \$10 each. The money will aid the Club's Boys Work program.

A large quantity of cake mix was re-

cently sent by the Rotary Club of NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., to a Club in DENMARK for distribution to the needy. It was reported to be "something new" and greatly enjoyed. . . . CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO, Rotarians are helping support a boys' club in LA PAZ, BOLIVIA.

High Chair Came to the Meeting

Pressed into service as a baby sitter for his year-old child on the day when he should have gone to Rotary—for his Club was in the midst of an attendance contest—one WOODSTOCK, CONN., Rotarian solved the problem by taking the youngster to the meeting with him. The high chair went along!

U. N. Workers Feted Again

A good idea is always worth repeating. Knowing that, Rotarians of BINGHAMTON, JOHNSON CITY, and ENDICOTT, N. Y., played hosts again last Christmas to the workers of the United Nations at Lake Success, N. Y., who otherwise would have had to spend the holiday thousands of miles from their homes and friends. The guests arrived at the Triple Cities on the afternoon before Christmas, and enjoyed a quiet, informal week-end. (For a story on the 1947 observance, see THE ROTARIAN for February, 1948.)

Harbor Cruise Cheers Cripples

Nearly 100 youngsters forgot their physical handicaps while enjoying a harbor trip in "sure enough" cruisers and launches recently as guests of the Rotary Club of BONAI JUNCTION, AUSTRALIA. It was the fourth annual excursion for the crippled youngsters of the vicinity. A Punch and Judy show, gallons of ice cream and milk, and stacks of sandwiches and cakes were other attractions.

Answers for Klub Quiz, Page 49

1. 10 (page 32).
2. A building material (page 24).
3. 10 billion dollars (page 10).
4. New York, N. Y. (page 40).
5. A world globe (page 35).
6. Three miles (page 13).
7. 3,000 (page 9).
8. Vancouver, B. C., Canada (page 25).
9. 1799 (page 60).
10. Owned and peopled by Negroes (page 30).

Opinion

FROM LETTERS, TALKS,
ROTARY PUBLICATIONS.

'Open the Eyes of the People'

JOHN W. MCCLURE, *Rotarian*
Executive Manager
National Hardwood Lumber Assn.
Chicago, Illinois

What good citizens can pray for most earnestly is a spiritual revival in this country which will open the eyes of the people to the weakness and evanescence of material things and to the strength and eternal values in the realm of the spirit.

"As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he" is also true of a nation. There are cancers eating at our national life, but they will disappear in the light of truth. There is a mental malignity which will vanish when faced courageously by spiritual realities.

The God of truth and right, the Creator of the universe, whose power keeps the multitude of stars in order, rules over the destiny of nations and individuals. The light of His countenance is turned upon those who follow His laws and commandments. We can be thankful for that. Americans have vastly more to be thankful for than the Pilgrims of 1621. Perhaps a good start would be a feeling of gratitude for the Infinite Patience of Him who does not pour out the vials of His wrath upon the ungrateful. —From the National Hardwood News.

'Tried Daily It Flourishes'

DWIGHT BLOOD
Student
Powell, Wyoming

There is a Spanish philosopher who tells of an aqueduct built in Segovia by the Romans 1,800 years ago. It carried cool waters from the mountains to the thirsty city. Nearly 60 generations of men drank from it. Then came another generation which said: "This aqueduct is so great a marvel, it should be preserved for our children's children. We will relieve it of its centuries-old labors." To give it well-earned rest, they introduced a modern water supply. Then it began to fall apart. Built as it had been from rough-hewn granite blocks without lime or mortar, the sediment of centuries had formed a natural mortar. Now the dry sun made it crumble. What centuries could not destroy, idleness disintegrated. So it is with Vocational Service or any kind of service anywhere. Unused and set apart, it breaks and falls apart; but tried and tested daily it flourishes. What a remarkable world this could be if everyone suddenly realized that "service is my business." —From a Rotary Club address.

To Serve . . . a Distinction

V. E. MASEK
Ludwigsburg, Germany

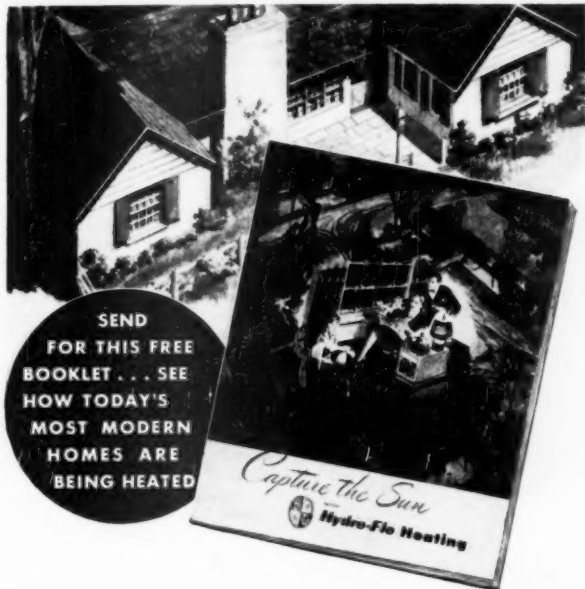
Not a man, not a nation or a part of the world stands alone in this world. The interdependence of one on another

has been formed by the vast needs of modern man and by all the inventions he governs. People enliven the world through their inventions, their creative power and efficiency; and by mutually replenishing one another's perfection, they can bring about a flourishing State and increase the standard of life. It has been this mutual service that has already accomplished a tremendous task, the trails of which cannot vanish. And still the task of this service has not yet been exhausted. One may conclude that the greater part is still lying ahead. Every useful occupation serves to the benefit of human society and it requires permanent care and improvement, for he profits most who serves best. To

serve a good idea has always been a distinction of honor to noble people and it is necessary now, when reconstructing a new world and life, that many more individuals than ever before should proudly avail themselves of this distinction—and in the first place, all Rotarians.

Objections or Objectives?

Let us get into the habit of urging definite, legitimate, constructive objectives more, and find fault far less. Rotary needs far more the pushing of objectives than the voicing of objections. In your case is it objections or objectives—Which?—From The Signal, Rotary Club of East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



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Hobby Hitching Post

FEW hobbies date back as far as the one which holds top interest for ROTARIAN WILLIAM J. ROBERTSON, editor of the Savannah (Georgia) Morning News. His hobby is Biblical archaeology—but let him tell about it.

AS THE teacher of a men's Bible class in historic Christ Episcopal Church in Savannah—a parish in which the famed John Wesley once preached—it has been my pleasure and privilege to delve into the archaeology of the Bible until it has become more or less of a hobby.

It seems to me that a successful study of the Bible, together with a reasonable interpretation of its contents, calls for a working knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew languages—that is to say, the ability to translate terms of the original texts into English. Also needed is a practical knowledge of the more important discoveries made by the archaeologists during the past century, having to do not only with the early civilizations of man, but with his religions, his customs, and, above all, his writings and the manner thereof. The principal kinds of writings were on tablets of clay and stone, on animal hides, and on papyrus, and many fascinating discoveries have been made in all those mediums which throw new light on the Bible stories.

In my opinion two of the greatest cultural events in man's philological and literary histories were the discoveries of the Rosetta Stone, with the final translations of the inscriptions thereon, and the translations of the inscriptions on the famed Behistun Rock in Persia.

The Rosetta Stone was found in 1799 near the mouth of the Nile not far from Alexandria by M. Boussard, a French scholar, in Napoleon's entourage when Bonaparte's armies sojourned in Egypt. It contains an inscription in three languages: the Egyptian hieroglyphic, the "demotic," and the Greek. A French antiquarian named Champollion, with a thorough knowledge of Greek, compared the three inscriptions, which bore the decree of Ptolemy V, written in 200 B.C. He discovered the key to the Egyptian hieroglyphics, a philological feat that opened up a whole new world of knowledge concerning the ancient Egyptian literatures and civilizations.

The Behistun Rock, on the side of the mountain of that name, 200 miles northeast of the ancient city of Babylon, in ancient Persia, rises 1,700 feet above the plain, and thereon were carved huge figures of statuelike proportions, accompanied by cuneiform inscriptions which tell of the glory and the conquests of the reign of Darius I.

The inscriptions are in the Persian, Elamite, and Babylonian languages. Sir Henry Rawlinson, a British Army officer stationed in Persia, took "squeezes" of the inscriptions in 1835. He studied them for 18 years, and finally, through his knowledge of Persian, discovered

the "key" to the ancient Babylonian-Sumerian tongue, which paved the way for the deciphering of thousands of tablets found up and down the Euphrates Valley. Some of them lay near what is believed to have been the Garden of Eden, and some provide Babylonian versions of the creation of the world and the Flood, and which are similar in many respects to the Old Testament accounts.

As a result of the conquests of Alexander the Great in the 4th Century B.C., the "koine dialektos," or common Greek language, for many centuries became the prevailing tongue throughout the ancient world, from Spain to the limits of India, and papyrus documents and letters of all kinds have been found in the Nile Valley which prove that the New Testament books were written in the "koine dialektos."

In Palestine archaeologists have dug up relics that go back to the Stone Age



William J. Robertson, newspaperman and archaeology hobbyist, at his desk.

prior to 5000 B.C., and they have succeeded, they believe, in tracing the route taken by the Children of Israel from Egypt to the Promised Land. They also believe they have found the sites of Sodom and Gomorrah, the Walls of Jericho, the ruins of Solomon's famous stables, and other relics too numerous to mention here.

Archaeology, which today is well-nigh an exact science, embraces the entire world—including America—but on no part of the earth have its discoveries been more fascinating than in Bible lands, especially in the famed Euphrates Valley, where it is now established that schools and textbooks existed in Abraham's day, and where the laws of the Babylonian king Hammurabi, promulgated 2000 B.C., were found to do credit to a modern State in their social, economic, and juridical aspects.

There are a number of excellent books on recent archaeological discoveries and some first-rate monthly journals, published in the United States and in England, which should be on the desk of the thorough student of the science.

An entirely new delightful world

opens up to the Bible scholar who will take the pains to examine the countless findings that our learned archaeologists have given us. Some of their discoveries have come from the land where Abraham spent his boyhood, some from the regions where Moses and his followers travelled, some from the land where the Son of Man and His Disciples once walked, priceless treasures that have been unearthed across the ancient world, from the frontiers of India to the center of what was once the great Roman Empire.

What's Your Hobby?

You get fun from it. Perhaps you would like to share that pleasure with others. Then drop THE GROOM a line and some month soon your name will appear in this column. You must, however, be a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family, and you should answer any correspondence.

Hobby Ideas: Fred S. Crumblay (wants a hobby—would appreciate suggestions), P. O. Box 1262, Hendersonville, N. C., U.S.A.

Boxing: Roy Hallett (15-year-old son of Rotarian—would like to exchange information, photos, etc., on subject of boxing; also interested in photography, jazz records, travel, sports), P. O. Box 489, Yorkton, Sask., Canada.

Racing Pigeons; Stamps: A. Norman Davis (13-year-old son of Rotarian—interested in racing pigeons and stamps; would like to hear from youths of same age), P. O. Box 109, Dannevirke, New Zealand.

Music; Chickens; Radio; Photography: Ed Nunnally (hobby interests include people, music, raising chickens, photography, public speaking, radio, and national and international relations; would like to correspond with others with similar interests, especially international relations, with emphasis on Latin America), 237 N. Magdalen St., San Angelo, Tex., U.S.A.

Stamps: Robert Fenwick (12-year-old son of Rotarian—collects stamps; will exchange), Montgomery Ave., Zanesville, Ohio, U.S.A.

Stamps; Coins: B. J. Lazar (collects foreign stamps and U. S. coins; will exchange U. S. used stamps), 797 Clinton Springs Ave., Cincinnati 29, Ohio, U.S.A.

Coins: Otto B. Heaton (collects coins—would like to correspond with Rotarians having old American coins), Desher-Wallack Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

Stamps: Fred Bell (son of Rotarian—collects stamps; would like to correspond with other collectors), 5830 Carnarvon St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Coins: Roger K. Arnold (15-year-old son of Rotarian—collects coins; will exchange with boys and girls of all ages and countries), 9 Monell St., Greene, N. Y., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: The following persons listed "pen pals" as their hobby interest:

Betty Kemp (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people interested in music, dramatics, writing, French, sports, radio, films), "The Hillcock," Gaverland, Nr. Sandown, Isle of Wight, England.

Emma Sumpter (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like to correspond with young people aged 16-23; interested in radio and vocal studies), Putnam, Ill., U.S.A.

Claudine Borgeaud (18-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like to correspond with young people living in U.S.A., Canada, Australia, Asia; interested in books, art, music, philosophy, tennis), 39 Blvd. Narbonne, Bône (Département de Constantine), Algeria.

Betty Jo Peterson (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes correspondents her age; will exchange stamps; also interested in horseback riding and music), Rt. 2, Box 816, Porterville, Calif., U.S.A.

Kay Herring (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like pen pals aged 10-13), Pleasanton, Kans., U.S.A.

Emily Rose (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with girls aged 10-13; interested in craft, music, band), 1214 Carolina Ave., Durham, N. C., U.S.A.

Janet Broome (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like to correspond with young people in other countries; interested in sports, music, reading, dancing), "White Haven," Racecourse Rd., East Ayton, Nr. Scarborough, England.

Janet Williams (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like to correspond with boys and girls interested in stamps, music, sports; will exchange stamps), 78 Mary St., Picton, Ont., Canada.

Virginia Fyke (28-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with anyone from any country or place; interested in horseback riding, reading, movies; collects popular photograph records), Springfield, Tenn., U.S.A.

Bhagoo I. Patel (19-year-old nephew of Rotarian—wishes pen friends aged 17-23 in other countries; interested in collecting stamps, photographs, coins, postcards, autographs; will exchange), V. R. Patel & Co., Santram-Road, Nadial (B.B.), India.

Ann Craft (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like pen pals aged 16-18; interested in sports, music, reading), 74 Draycott Ave., Kenton, England.

Cynthia Isherwood (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to write to boys and girls, especially in Canada, Denmark, and South America; interested in stamps, autographs of famous people, music, sports), 11 Hineswood Road, Fort Elizabeth, South Africa.

Ranjani Jayasuriya (daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people aged 17-20; interested in wild life, classical music, films, reading, outdoor activities), 34, Ward Place, Colombo 7, Ceylon.

Geraldine Coneybeare (14-year-old niece of Rotarian—would like pen pals of same age; interested in animals, sports, music, stamps), Huntsville, Ont., Canada.

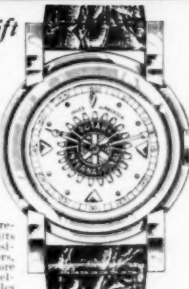
—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM



"Well, I'll see you in the morning. Be sure to lock up."

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Stripped Gears

My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. Here is a favorite of Mrs. Willis Johnson, wife of a West Point, Georgia, Rotarian.

The speaker was emphasizing the need of cooperation. "All organizations need the cooperation of their members to do effective work," he said. "Too often, however, the kind of cooperation we see is like that of the two men hunting lions. Toward evening they chanced upon the tracks of what appeared to be a large lion.

"The size of the tracks cooled the ardor of the hunters somewhat, but one of them, showing certain qualities of leadership, turned to his companion and said, 'What we need in a situation like this is cooperation. These tracks are undoubtedly those of a large and ferocious lion. Only by working together can we hope to accomplish our purpose. So I will backtrack on the lion to determine where he came from and you follow these fresh tracks and find out where he went.'"

Two Means a Crowd

R
 A B T
 B I I
 I B
 T A
 S have H
 biological
 which make it
 most impractical
 to keep more than one
 for if you have two
 in no time at all
 you have a
 ZOO

—MARIE LIKES

Not What They Seem

Man's imagination and Nature's invention have teamed up to produce as jolly a cast of characters as ever did Gilbert and Sullivan. A groundhog, for example, isn't a pig—it's a rodent. A flying fox is a bat. A ladybird is a beetle. How many aliases of the animal kingdom can you identify from the following list?

1. A sea cow isn't a cow, it's a _____
2. A river horse isn't a horse, it's a _____
3. A prairie dog isn't a dog, it's a _____

4. An ant lion isn't a lion, it's a _____
5. A mud puppy isn't a young dog, it's a _____
6. A titmouse isn't a mouse, it's a _____
7. A guinea pig isn't a porker, it's a _____
8. A tree frog isn't a frog, it's a _____
9. A glass snake isn't a snake, it's a _____
10. A silver fish isn't a fish, it's a _____

This quiz was submitted by Stewart Schenley, of Monaca, Pennsylvania.

Measuring Up

In regular wholesale commercial transactions, what are the standard units of measurement on which the price of each of these is quoted?

1. Asbestos sheets. 2. Belting. 3. Brick. 4. Compressed air. 5. Electric energy. 6. Corks. 7. Flour. 8. Nails. 9. Paint. 10. Sand. 11. Straw. 12. Gold.

This quiz was submitted by S. Katz, of New York, New York.

The answers to these quizzes will be found on the following page.

Inflation Note

Although I'm modern, it might be pleasant to live in the past and earn in the present.

—ROTARIAN ORVILLE E. REED

Twice Told Tales

A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it, never in the tongue of him that makes it.—Shakespeare.

Questionable Exit

Widow's lament: "I've had so much trouble getting my husband's affairs wound up that sometimes I wish he hadn't died!"—The Gadfly, PRINCETON, INDIANA.

Movable Object

Tree—A solid thing that stands in one place for 50 years and then suddenly jumps in front of a woman driver.—Weekly Letter, ELKINS, WEST VIRGINIA.

Temporary

He: "You must remember, dear, you waived certain rights when you married me."

She: "Yes, but it wasn't a permanent wave."—Prairie Flower, MINOT, NORTH DAKOTA.

Helpful

A hillbilly, seeing a motorcycle rider going along the road below the house (and never having seen an automobile or motorcycle before), grabbed his rifle and took a shot at it.

His wife called out: "Did you get the varmint, Zeke?"

"No," he said, "I didn't kill it. I can

still hear it growling, but I sure made it turn that man loose."—*Rotary News*, GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA.

Handle with Care

The kindly old lady handed a package to the post-office clerk. "Does this package contain anything breakable?" he asked.

"Nothing but the Ten Commandments," she sadly replied. "It's a Bible."—*RIGI*, GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA.

Oral Error

Many things are opened by mistake, but none so often as the mouth.—*The Weekly Letter*, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

First Timer

As the new barber nicked the one-armed stranger for the second time, he said, "You have been here before?"

"No," said the stranger sadly, "I lost this arm in a sawmill."—*Rotary Log*, CLOQUET, MINNESOTA.

Ill-Mannered Man

Wife to husband: "Must you try to finish what you were saying when I am interrupting?"—*Buzz Saw*, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Figures Don't Lie

"What are the chances of my recovering, Doctor?" asked the bed-ridden man.

"One hundred percent," the physician reassured him. "Medical records show

that nine out of every ten die of the disease you have. Yours is the tenth case I've treated. Others all died. Statistics are statistics. You're bound to get well."—*Rotograf*s, AMSTERDAM, NEW YORK.

Thoughtful

"How about two of them?" asked the druggist of the man who was buying a toothbrush. "One for your wife?"

"No, thanks. When I buy a new one, I give her the old one."

Several other customers in the store gasped, and then he added, "She uses it to clean her shoes."—*Rotary Bulletin*, WILLIAMSON, WEST VIRGINIA.

Back Talk

When man was made, his joints were not so arranged that he could pat himself on the back.—*The Light*, MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS.

Poetaster

Laurie was a lioness,
Supposedly a gentle pet—
A rhymater ventured to caress,
And so became poet Laurie et.
—WM. J. KERR

Answers to Quizzes on Page 62

ounce.
Gallon. 10. Cubic yard. 11. Ton. 12. Troy pound. 13. 100-pound bag. 14. 100-hour. 15. 1000. 16. 1000. 17. 1000. 18. 1000. 19. 1000. 20. 1000. 21. 1000. 22. 1000. 23. 1000. 24. 1000. 25. 1000. 26. 1000. 27. 1000. 28. 1000. 29. 1000. 30. 1000. 31. 1000. 32. 1000. 33. 1000. 34. 1000. 35. 1000. 36. 1000. 37. 1000. 38. 1000. 39. 1000. 40. 1000. 41. 1000. 42. 1000. 43. 1000. 44. 1000. 45. 1000. 46. 1000. 47. 1000. 48. 1000. 49. 1000. 50. 1000. 51. 1000. 52. 1000. 53. 1000. 54. 1000. 55. 1000. 56. 1000. 57. 1000. 58. 1000. 59. 1000. 60. 1000. 61. 1000. 62. 1000. 63. 1000. 64. 1000. 65. 1000. 66. 1000. 67. 1000. 68. 1000. 69. 1000. 70. 1000. 71. 1000. 72. 1000. 73. 1000. 74. 1000. 75. 1000. 76. 1000. 77. 1000. 78. 1000. 79. 1000. 80. 1000. 81. 1000. 82. 1000. 83. 1000. 84. 1000. 85. 1000. 86. 1000. 87. 1000. 88. 1000. 89. 1000. 90. 1000. 91. 1000. 92. 1000. 93. 1000. 94. 1000. 95. 1000. 96. 1000. 97. 1000. 98. 1000. 99. 1000. 100. 1000.

Limerick Corner

The office desk is closed for the day. The last customer has gone from the store. The busy machine is stilled. And now you're home—with a few minutes to do something different—such as writing the first four lines of a limerick. It is really simple—and it may bring you \$5. After you have written your lines, address them to The Fixer, in care of *The Rotarian* Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. If they are chosen as the limerick-contest entry of the month, a check will soon be on its way to you.

From G. H. Nicholls, a member of the Rotary Club of Te Aroha, New Zealand, comes the following limerick—the contest winner for the month. Send in your last line to complete it. If yours is chosen among the "ten best," you will be sent a check for \$2. The deadline has been set as May 20.

TERRIBLE TARTAN

A braw Hielan' chiel named McLeod
Wore a tartan so terribly loud
That its colors and stripes
Downed the skirl of the pipes,

HAISIE DAISE

Asking the boss for a raise isn't easy for anyone—and the worker who was mentioned in four lines of verse in this corner in *The Rotarian* for January was by no means an exception to the rule. Recall the unfinished limerick about him? In case you don't, here it is once again:

A worker who wanted a raise
Approached his big boss in a daise,
He just couldn't speak,
And both knees were weak,

Following are the last lines The Fixer has selected among the "ten best"—with their contributors:

"You need braille," was the boss's last phrase.

(Robert Mackintosh, member of the Rotary Club of Hamilton, Scotland.)

But he got what he came for. Grit pays.
(Bernard M. Allen, member of the Rotary Club of Cheshire, Connecticut.)

Was he man, or a mouse in a maze?
(Mrs. O. L. Hardwick, wife of an Elizabethtown, North Carolina, Rotarian.)

Higher "means" should provide stronger ways.

(G. W. Duffield, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Great Yarmouth, England.)

And now every payday he prays.

(Gay Natanson, Ancon, Canal Zone; sister of Rotarian.)

So they pensioned him off with due praise.
(Harvey C. Brainard, member of the Rotary Club of Thompsonville, Connecticut.)

The boss said, "You must mend your waist."
(Joseph W. Fuld, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Hailley, Idaho.)

So at the same rate his pay stays.
(Henry J. Meiners, member of the Rotary Club of Leavenworth, Kansas.)

But he got it and drove home in a chaise.
(F. L. Cooper, member of the Rotary Club of Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada.)

Till he thought of the wife he obaise.
(Leo J. Burke, Harvey, North Dakota.)

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Neutral Forward Reverse



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Last Page Comment

TO DEFINE ROTARY is not easy, but someone has said it is "the abstract ideal of service which inspires men to make concrete social gains." We were reminded of that when Mrs. Fitch's story of the Torch Club in Korea came to our desk. Out there in a troubled corner of our world a lone man who once had been a member of a Rotary Club most certainly applied the service ideal to achieve concrete social gains. He will not solve the "Korean problem." Yet who can foretell the length of the beam his candle will cast?

SAMUEL BOGAN, like that Korean, is also a Scoutmaster, but on the other side of the globe. He, too, knows the joy of kindling a vision in the minds of youth. A visitor chanced to be in our office when page proofs of *I Have Given Away Mountains* arrived.

"It put a new thought into my head," he said as he laid the sheets down. "It is that every one of the men who now holds great power—premiers, presidents, and statesmen of all kinds—was a boy only 20 or 30 years ago. Even a very humble man like myself might have given away mountains to them. What a different world this would be if we had!"

BUT AS POTASH SAID to Perlmutter, "After the milk is spoilt, it don't make any difference who left the ice-box door open." A more pertinent question is: are we doing today for talented young men what will make them inspired leaders a decade or two hence?

The extraordinary response to the appeal of the Rotary Foundation Fellowships is one evidence that Rotarians are aware of the problem. This project is but two years old, but already 55 young men of high promise have been enabled to carry on graduate study in a country other than their own. Last year 18 were awarded Fellowships—and they came from Belgium, China, Eng-

land, France, Mexico, Palestine, and the United States. This year there are 37 Rotary Foundation Fellows from 11 countries. Foundation Fellows for 1949-50 are now in the process of being selected.

"I'M NO ROCKEFELLER," our visitor remarked as we discussed the matter, "but in my own way and to the limit of my ability I can be a philanthropist too. That's what I like about the Foundation. Every Rotarian can

Peaks of Inspiration

An excerpt from the new book My Road to Rotary, by the late Paul P. Harris:

Select an "inspiration point" in the mountains and think of it as peculiarly your own. Learn the secrets of the mountains; they will confide them to you if you make them your friends. Go to your "inspiration point" to witness the glories of the rising and setting sun. Moonlight and starlight transfigure your mountains into things weird but fascinating.

Slowly climb the moon-touched mountains

*Up their stairway to the sky,
Slowly each white cloud ascending,
Seems a soul that passed on high.*

—Sam'l Miller Hageman

feel that the Fellowship project is his own—personally."

Men with long purses, he went on, can and should give more than men with short ones. But the point is each serves. . . . It reminded him of the story of the president of a quarry railroad four miles long who asked for an exchange of passes from the president of a major system. The latter demurred because of the difference in mileage. "Your line may be longer than mine," came back the reply, "but mine is just as wide as yours!"

ONCE IN A WHILE a busy Rotarian will dash into his Club luncheon, wigwag the Secretary, and then, with or without lunch, will dash out. But if he wasn't there 60 percent of the

meeting time, he wasn't there at all—so far as his attendance credit is concerned. He is wrong in expecting credit and the Club Secretary is remiss in recording it. Rotary's Constitutional provisions about attendance are clear and simple. The Aims and Objects Committee urges all Clubs to enforce them strictly.

THE DEBATE ON LOTTERIES in our February issue has brought in a query from a worried man. He wants to know whether there is "a law in Rotary" against it. Rotary is distinguished among organizations by having few "laws." But in January the Board of Directors did discuss lotteries and expressed a point of view. It is that Rotary Clubs will always seek to promote the highest regard for the organization, on the part of both Rotarians and non-Rotarians. It follows that no Rotary Club will raise money by lotteries or raffles in a country where such activities are not looked upon with complete favor.

WHERE WE LIVE the birds are coming back to nest. And the annual accompaniment of that natural phenomenon is a reminder in these columns that Spring is a good time to take a look at your Club's roadside sign.

Give it the sharp look of the travelling Rotarian who is wondering if your Club is a live one. Maybe your sign is shop-new, but the chances are that it would be a better show window for your Club if it were given a paint bath. Or maybe it's time for a new sign.

THE ROTARYOLOGY CLASS will come to order, please. And the first question is: "How many countries and/or geographical regions have Rotary Clubs?"

"Seventy-nine."

"Very good, sir. And what is the latest one? It's in Africa—that's just to help you."

"Please, sir, it's Tanganyika."

"Very good. And how do you pronounce it?"

"Tan—as in 'ban'; gan—also as in 'ban'; yika as in . . ."

"Hiccough."

"You—er—took it out of my mouth!"

"Class dismissed!"

—your Editor



Scene from the Alcoa Technicolor Film, "Unfinished Rainbows", starring Alan Ladd as Charles Martin Hall with Janet Shaw as his sister Julia. Available on request for your church, school or organization. Address 1787 Gulf Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

ALAN LADD now co-starring in "WHISPERING SMITH", a Paramount Picture. Color by Technicolor.

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He was the first of the men and women of Aluminum Company of America. He licked a process. We who followed him have been at it ever since.

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But the gleam is the same.

It's bumping elbows in the research lab with men who,

in fifty years, have accomplished most of the finding-out that took fifty centuries, with the age-old metals.

It's working in the mill and having it seem that every shining sheet racing over the rolls is your own.

It's typing a letter in answer to a simple query, and having the deep-down feeling that you may be in at the birth of a new business, taking root in aluminum.

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To know other stories of the Alcoa family and the growth of aluminum's usefulness to you, write for free copy of "Aluminum—Its Story," 1787 Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh 19, Pa.



If Time Stood Still...

Your days would be golden hours of blue sky and blue water... of brilliant flowers and breath-taking views... of sheer delight in pink sandy beaches, perfect fairways and glorious sailing weather. Your nights would be filled with music... the scent of flowers in the air... and wishing in the starlight, dancing in the moonlight.

If time stood still... and you were in Bermuda.





You'd have sunny hours for playing on breeze-cooled courts, on fairways overlooking the sea... at night you'd dance the moon and stars away.



You'd swim in the clear blue water... lie on the soft, powdery sand under the warming sun, letting time pass lazily by.



You'd stroll through streets of old world charm.

 *Bermuda* 

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